THE

BRITISH CRITIC,

For NOVEMBER, 1802.

Μὴ τοῦτο βλέψῃς, εἰ νεώτερος λέγω,
Αλλ' εἰ φρονοῦντος τὰς λόγους ἀνδρὸς ἐρῶ. MENANDER.

Aſk not the years of him that counſels well,
But eſtimate his counſel by its worth.

ART. I. *Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years* 1789 *and* 1793; *with a Preliminary Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and preſent State of the Fur-Trade of that Country. Illuſtrated with Maps. By Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq.* 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1801.

DISCOVERIES and improvements in geographical ſcience have of late years ſo rapidly proceeded, that we have ſcarcely concluded our detail of one publication, with its claims to applauſe and encouragement, before another appears before us, with ſimilar and equal pretenſions. To whichever portion of the habitable world we direct our attention, geographical curioſity is intereſted, and in a great degree ſatisfied, by Symes and Turner, and the Aſiatic Society, in Aſia; by Park, Browne, Bruce, Hornemann, and Barrow, in Africa; by the various explorers of America, particularly in its north-weſtern parts, too numerous to ſpecify. The work before us records an adventure, alike daring and ſucceſsful; and involves a multitude of facts, which are highly intereſting to our know-

ledge of the human ſpecies, to ſcience generally and particularly, to the arts, to commerce, and, laſtly, to our national reputation and importance. It is, in a very exalted degree, important to geographical ſcience; as it adds one argument, and that of the moſt deciſive nature, to thoſe which have, from recent obſervation, been collected, to aſcertain the great fact, that a north-weſt paſſage to China is impracticable. It extends and enlarges our knowledge of the human ſpecies; for it makes us acquainted with numerous tribes of fellow beings, inhabiting the vaſt regions between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with whom we were before totally unconnected. It opens a wide field for commercial ſpeculation; for it unfolds a path of leſs difficult communication with the nations of the eaſt; it expands the means, and multiplies the ſources, of that moſt valuable branch of commerce, the peltry trade; and it is in the higheſt degree honourable to our country, as this very great and arduous diſcovery, replete with ſo many difficulties and dangers, as by many to be deemed impoſſible, was boldly attempted, and ſucceſsfully accompliſhed, by a ſingle ſubject of the Britiſh empire.

We ſhall give as conciſe an analyſis as the importance of the ſubject will admit, and ſuch ſpecimens of the work as will be creditable to the author, and amuſing to the reader.

The work commences with a general hiſtory of the fur-trade, from Canada to the north-weſt. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that, as this trade improved in value and importance, thoſe animals, whoſe ſkins were ſought after with moſt eagerneſs, diminiſhed in number, in the neighbourhood of the places eſtabliſhed with this commercial view. It is alike eaſy to imagine, that the remoter tribes of natives would be induced, by various temptations, to bring their peltry to the ſettlements, to barter for ſuch commodities as their real or artificial wants more particularly demanded. Two commercial eſtabliſhments were made, at different periods of time, with a view to this trade; that of Hudſon's Bay, and that of Canada, which led to the adventure here circumſtantially detailed. The jealouſy and competition between theſe companies, however in one reſpect to be lamented, cannot be deplored without reſerve, ſince they tended to produce two ſuch volumes as Mr. Hearne's, and this of Mr. Mackenzie's (now Sir Alexander Mackenzie.) The Prefatory Eſſay cannot be peruſed without intereſt, though it principally details the cauſes and the motives which led to this great undertaking.

It relates the proceſs, the preparation, deſcribes the veſſels, and the mariners, which have hitherto been employed in penetrating up the country, by means of the lakes, for the purpoſe

poſe of communication with the natives, for the exchange of their peltry; and contains many curious particulars of the different tribes, their manners, peculiarities, and language; extends to one hundred and thirty pages; and concludes with an elaborate Vocabulary of the Chepewyan tongue. There are alſo Vocabularies, of the Kniſteneaux and Algonquin tongues; and many ſingularities are recorded of the manners of the people. Concerning the Chepewyan Indians, we have the following curious particulars.

"The notion which theſe people entertain of the creation, is of a very ſingular nature. They believe that, at the firſt, the globe was one vaſt and entire ocean, inhabited by no living creature, except a mighty bird, whoſe eyes were fire, whoſe glances were lightning, and the clapping of whoſe wings were thunder. On his deſcent to the ocean, and touching it, the earth inſtantly aroſe, and remained on the ſurface of the waters. This omnipotent bird then called forth all the variety of animals from the earth, except the Chepewyans, who were produced from a dog; and this circumſtance occaſions their averſion to the fleſh of that animal, as well as the people who eat it. This extraordinary tradition proceeds to relate, that the great bird, having finiſhed his work, made an arrow, which was to be preſerved with great care, and to remain untouched; but that the Chepewyans were ſo devoid of underſtanding, as to carry it away; and the ſacrilege ſo enraged the great bird, that he has never ſince appeared.

"They have alſo a tradition amongſt them, that they originally came from another country, inhabited by very wicked people; and had traverſed a great lake, which was narrow, ſhallow, and full of iſlands, where they had ſuffered great miſery, it being always winter, with ice and deep ſnow. At the Copper-mine River, where they made the firſt land, the ground was covered with copper, over which a body of earth had ſince been collected, to the depth of a man's height. They believe alſo, that, in ancient times, their anceſtors lived till their feet were worn out with walking, and their throats with eating. They deſcribe a deluge, when the waters ſpread over the whole earth, except the higheſt mountains, on the tops of which they preſerved themſelves.

"They believe, that immediately after their death, they paſs into another world, where they arrive at a large river, on which they embark in a ſtone canoe, and that a gentle current bears them on to an extenſive lake, in the centre of which is a moſt beautiful iſland; and that, in the view of this delightful abode, they receive that judgment for their conduct during life, which terminates their final ſtate and unalterable allotment. If their good actions are declared to predominate, they are landed upon the iſland, where there is to be no end to their happineſs; which, however, according to their notions, conſiſts in an eternal enjoyment of ſenſual pleaſure, and carnal gratification. But if their bad actions weigh down the balance, the ſtone canoe ſinks at once, and leaves them up to their chins in water, to behold and regret the reward enjoyed by the good, and eternally

ſtruggling, but with unavailing endeavours, to reach the bliſsful iſland, from which they are excluded for ever.

" They have ſome faint notions of the tranſmigration of the ſoul; ſo that if a child be born with teeth, they inſtantly imagine, from its premature appearance, that it bears a reſemblance to ſome perſon who had lived to an advanced period, and that he has aſſumed a renovated life, with theſe extraordinary tokens of maturity.

" The Chepewyans are ſober, timorous, and vagrant, with a ſelfiſh diſpoſition, which has ſometimes created ſuſpicions of their integrity. Their ſtature has nothing remarkable in it; but though they are ſeldom corpulent, they are ſometimes robuſt. Their complexion is ſwarthy; their features coarſe, and their hair lank, but not always of a dingy black; nor have they univerſally the piercing eye which generally animates the Indian countenance. The women have a more agreeable aſpect than the men, but their gait is awkward, which proceeds from their being accuſtomed nine months in the year to travel on ſnow-ſhoes, and drag ſledges of a weight from two to four hundred pounds. They are very ſubmiſſive to their huſbands, who have, however, their fits of jealouſy; and for very trifling cauſes treat them with ſuch cruelty as ſometimes to occaſion their death. They are frequently objects of traffic; and the father poſſeſſes the right of diſpoſing of his daughter." P. cxvii.

In the month of June, 1789, the author embarked on what is called the Lake of the Hills, at Fort Chepewyan, in his progreſs to the Northern Ocean. The reader will learn, from the Prefatory Addreſs, that this point was the extremity of the north-weſt, whither the commercial adventurer from Montreal had yet penetrated; and here they had eſtabliſhed a fort, for the purpoſes of trade; beyond this all was unknown, or known only from the oral communication of ſuch Indians as reſorted to the fort for barter. The preſent party proceeded up the Slave River, to what is termed the Great Slave Lake, a moſt extenſive body of water, round which they coaſted, till they came to a vaſt river, which they properly enough denominated Mackenzie's River; this they followed, till it brought them to Whale Iſland, in the Frozen Ocean, the end and object of their adventure. Seven chapters are employed in the narrative of this perilous and intereſting voyage; and we are made acquainted with many tribes of Indians, before entirely unknown. One thing will ſtrike the moſt common reader, as a circumſtance highly extraordinary. We accompany the traveller with the utmoſt eagerneſs, and the livelieſt anxiety, in the expectation of arriving with him at the place of his deſtination, where we expect to be confined with him, by a maſs of impenetrable ice, or enabled to indulge the pleaſing hope of refuting the deciſive concluſions of former travellers, with reſpect to the impracticability of a north-weſt paſſage; but,

inſtead of the *Euge* or *Eureka*, or any exclamations of triumph or ſurpriſe, we do not even find that we have been at the Northern Ocean till we are quietly about to leave it, on our return home. Nevertheleſs, as this portion of the work muſt of courſe be, in the higheſt degree, intereſting to all who have any curioſity in matters relating to geography, we introduce the following extract.

1789, July 13. "We had no ſooner retired to reſt laſt night, if I may uſe that expreſſion, in a country where the ſun never ſinks beneath the horizon, than ſome of the people were obliged to riſe and remove the baggage, on account of the riſing of the water. At eight in the morning the weather was fine and calm, which afforded an opportunity to examine the nets, one of which had been driven from its poſition by the wind and current. We caught ſeven *poiſſons inconnus**, which were unpalatable; a white fiſh, that proved delicious; and another about the ſize of an herring, which none of us had ever ſeen before, except the Engliſh chief, who recognized it as being of a kind that abounds in Hudſon's Bay. About noon the wind blew hard from the weſtward, when I took an obſervation, which gave 69.14 north latitude, and the meridian variation of the compaſs was thirty-ſix degrees eaſtward†.

"This afternoon I re-aſcended the hill, but could not diſcover that the ice had been put in motion by the force of the wind. At the ſame time I could juſt diſtinguiſh two ſmall iſlands in the ice, to the north-weſt by compaſs. I now thought it neceſſary to give a new net to my men to mount, in order to obtain as much proviſion as poſſible from the water, our ſtores being reduced to about five hundred weight, which without any other ſupply, would not have ſufficed for fifteen people above twelve days. One of the young Indians, however, was ſo fortunate as to find the net that had been miſſing, and which contained three of the poiſſons inconnus.

Tueſday 14. "It blew very hard from the north-weſt ſince the preceding evening. Having ſat up till three in the morning, I ſlept longer than uſual; but about eight one of my men ſaw a great many animals in the water, which he at firſt ſuppoſed to be pieces of ice. About nine, however, I was awakened to reſolve the doubts which had taken place reſpecting this extraordinary appearance.

"I immediately perceived that they were whales; and having ordered the canoe to be prepared, we embarked in purſuit of them. It was indeed, a very wild and unreflecting enterpriſe, and it was a very fortunate circumſtance that we failed in our attempt to overtake them, as a ſtroke from the tail of one of theſe enormous fiſh would have daſhed the canoe to pieces. We may perhaps have been indebted to the foggy weather for our ſafety, as it prevented us from continuing

* We have put theſe two French words in italics; but the author has printed them without diſtinction, as if they were Engliſh. *Rev.*

"† The longitude has ſince been diſcovered by the dead reckoning to be 135° weſt."

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our purſuit. Our guide informed us, that they are the ſame kind of fiſh which are the principal food of the Eſquimaux, and they were frequently ſeen as large as our canoe. The part of them which appeared above the water, was altogether white, and they were much larger than the largeſt porpoiſe.

" About twelve the fog diſperſed, and being curious to take a view of the ice, I gave orders for the canoe to be got in readineſs. We accordingly embarked, and the Indians followed us. We had not however been an hour on the water, when the wind roſe on a ſudden from the north-eaſt, and obliged us to tack about, and the return of the fog prevented us from aſcertaining our diſtance from the ice; indeed, from this circumſtance, the iſland which we had ſo lately left was but dimly ſeen. Though the wind was cloſe, we ventured to hoiſt the ſail, and from the violence of the ſwell it was by great exertions that two men could bale out the water from our canoe. We were in a ſtate of actual danger, and felt every correſponding emotion of pleaſure when we reached the land. The Indians had fortunately got more to windward, ſo that the ſwell in ſome meaſure drove them on ſhore, though their canoes were nearly filled with water; and had they been laden, we ſhould have ſeen them no more. As I did not propoſe to ſatisfy my curioſity at the riſk of ſimilar dangers, we continued our courſe along the iſlands, which ſcreened us from the wind. I was now determined to take a more particular examination of the iſlands, in the hope of meeting with parties of natives, from whom I might be able to obtain ſome intereſting intelligence, though our conductor diſcouraged my expectations, by repreſenting them as very ſhy and inacceſſible people. At the ſame time he informed me, that we ſhould probably find ſome of them, if we navigated the channel which he had originally recommended us to enter.

" At eight we encamped on the eaſtern end of the iſland, which I had named the Whale Iſland. It is about ſeven leagues in length, eaſt and weſt by compaſs; but not more than half a mile in breadth. We ſaw ſeveral red foxes, one of which was killed. There were alſo five or ſix very old huts on the point where we had taken our ſtation. The nets were now ſet, and one of them in five fathom water, the current ſetting north-eaſt by compaſs. This morning I ordered a poſt to be erected cloſe to our tents, on which I engraved the latitude of the place, my own name, the number of perſons which I had with me, and the time which we remained there.

Wedneſday 15. } " Being awakened by ſome caſual circumſtance, at four this morning, I was ſurpriſed on perceiving that the water had flowed under our baggage. As the wind had not changed, and did not blow with greater violence than when we went to reſt, we were all of opinion that this circumſtance proceeded from the tide. We had indeed obſerved, at the other end of the iſland, that the water roſe and fell; but we then imagined that it muſt have been occaſioned by the wind. The water continued to riſe till about ſix, but I could not aſcertain the time with the requiſite preciſion, as the wind then began to blow with great violence; I therefore determined, at all events, to remain here till the next morning, though, as it happened, the ſtate of the wind was ſuch, as to render my ſtay here an act

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of neceſſity. Our nets were not very ſucceſsful, as they preſented us with only eight fiſh. From an obſervation which I obtained at noon, we were in 69.7 north latitude. As the evening approached, the wind increaſed, and the weather became cold. Two ſwans were the only proviſion the hunters procured for us.

Thurſday 16. "The rain did not ceaſe till ſeven this morning, the weather being at intervals very cold and unpleaſant. Such was its inconſtancy, that I could not make an accurate obſervation; but the tide appeared to riſe ſixteen or eighteen inches.

"We now embarked, and ſteered under ſail among the iſlands, where I hoped to meet with ſome of the natives, but my expectation was not gratified. Our guide imagined that they had gone to their diſtant haunts, where they fiſh for whales, and hunt the rein-deer that are oppoſite to his country. His relations, he ſaid, ſee them every year; but he did not encourage us to expect that we ſhould find any of them, unleſs it were at a ſmall river that falls into the great one, from the eaſtward at a conſiderable diſtance from our immediate ſituation. We accordingly made for the river and ſtemmed the current. At two in the afternoon the water was quite ſhallow in every part of our courſe, and we could always find the bottom with the paddle. At ſeven we landed, encamped, and ſet the nets. Here the Indians killed two geeſe, two cranes, and a white owl. Since we entered the river, we experienced a very agreeable change in the temperature of the air; but this pleaſant circumſtance was not without its inconvenience, as it ſubjected us to the perſecution of the muſquitoes.

Friday 17. "On taking up the nets, they were found to contain but ſix fiſh. We embarked at four in the morning, and paſſed four encampments, which appeared to have been very lately inhabited. We then landed upon a ſmall round iſland, cloſe to the eaſtern ſhore, which poſſeſſed ſomewhat of a ſacred character, as the top of it ſeemed to be a place of ſepulture, from the numerous graves which we obſerved there. We found the frame of a ſmall canoe, with various diſhes, troughs, and other utenſils, which had been the living property of thoſe who could now uſe them no more, and form the ordinary accompaniments of their laſt abodes. As no part of the ſkins that muſt have covered the canoe was remaining, we concluded that it had been eaten by wild animals that inhabit or occaſionally frequent the iſland. The frame of the canoe which was entire, was put together with whalebone; it was ſewed in ſome parts, and tied in others. The ſledges were from four to eight feet long: the length of the bars was upwards of two feet; the runners were two inches thick, and nine inches deep; the prow was two feet and an half high, and formed of two pieces ſewed with whalebone; to three other thin ſpars of wood, which were of the ſame height, and fixed in the runners by means of mortiſes were ſewed two thin broad bars lengthways, at a ſmall diſtance from each other; theſe frames were fixed together with three or four croſs bars, tied faſt upon the runners; and on the lower edge of the latter, ſmall pieces of horn were faſtened by wooden pegs, that they might ſlide with greater facility. They are drawn by ſhafts, which I imagine are applied to any particular ſledge as they are wanted, as I ſaw no more than one pair of them." P. 62.

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With the above extract, we ſhall conclude our account of the firſt part of this intereſting and curious narrative. The ſecond is ſtill more important. It records a ſucceſsful attempt to penetrate to the Great Southern Ocean, through regions almoſt impaſſable, and entirely unknown; and through perils and hardſhips, which would have daunted and overcome any but the trueſt courage and determined perſeverance. We ſhall defer our account of this latter part till our next number; when we ſhall alſo take notice of a ſuſpicion, which has been intimated, as well by ſome geographical enquirers, as by ſome late travellers from Ruſſia, whether the author actually arrived at the Great Southern Ocean, or whether he only came to a large archipelago, extending from Prince William's Sound to the parts explored by Vancouver, and laid down by Mr. Mackenzie in the vicinity of Queen Charlotte's Sound.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. II. *Letters on the elementary Principles of Education. By Elizabeth Hamilton, Author of the Memoirs of Modern Philoſophers, &c. Vol. II.* 8vo. 7s. Robinſons. 1802.

(Concluded from vol. xix. *p.* 241.*)*

IN the firſt volume of theſe Letters, Miſs Hamilton treats of the culture of the *heart:* the object aimed at in the ſecond, is the improvement of the *underſtanding*, or, as ſhe very properly expreſſes it, "the cultivation of the intellectual powers." After quoting Dr. Reid, Mr. Locke, and Profeſſor Stewart of Edinburgh, to prove, what ſtands not in need of proof, that this is an object of great importance, ſhe makes ſome needleſs ſtrictures on our great ſchools, with which it is probable that ſhe is not intimately acquainted. She then enumerates the faculties examined in this volume, under the titles, PERCEPTION, ATTENTION, CONCEPTION, JUDGMENT, ABSTRACTION, IMAGINATION, and REFLECTION.

This is the ſubſtance of the Introductory Letter, on which we ſhall only remark, that *attention* ſeems not to be properly conſidered as a diſtinct faculty of the mind, and that the definition which is here given of *conception* is very inaccurate. We ſhall give our reaſons for theſe remarks afterwards.

The faculty conſidered in the ſecond Letter is denominated PERCEPTION, a word which, we know not for what reaſon,

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Miſs Hamilton ſays is derived from the operation of but *one* of the ſenſes. She "applies it, however, to denote the *impreſſion* made upon the mind by all the objects of ſenſe;" but *thus* applied, it can be the name of no *power* or *faculty* of the mind. The truth is, that the word *perception* is of very ambiguous meaning, being employed, even by philoſophers, to denote ſometimes the *perceptivity* of the mind, or that *power* by which we perceive objects; ſometimes the *exertion* of that power, or the *act** of perceiving; and ſometimes the *appearance* of objects through the medium of ſight, or the *impreſſion* made by them on the other ſenſes. It is only the *power* of perception that is ſuſceptible of improvement, and therefore it is in the firſt of theſe three ſenſes, that the word is to be underſtood through this Letter, though the fair author's definition would lead her readers to underſtand it in the laſt ſenſe. The importance of improving the percipient power is here placed in a ſtriking light; and the directions given to mothers and nurſes are well worthy of their moſt ſerious attention. We do not, indeed, with Miſs Hamilton, think it "probable, that a child, as ſoon as it fixes its eyes upon an object, acquires ſome *idea* of the object it beholds;" for children, from their birth, fix their eyes ſteadily on glaring objects, of which, for ſome time, they can acquire no ideas: but we agree with her, that their ideas are at firſt extremely confuſed, and that a due obſervance of the rules which are here laid down, will contribute gradually to give them diſtinctneſs.

The ſubject of the third Letter is ATTENTION, and Miſs H. has treated it in a very able manner. It is certainly true, that

"attention is not only neceſſary to the improvement of our perceptive, but that it is alſo eſſential to the operation of all our intellectual, faculties. How much memory depends upon it is known to all. By habitual exerciſe its operation becomes ſo quick, as to require, in ſome inſtances, no inconſiderable degree of reflection, to make us ſenſible of its having been actually exerted."

Theſe are juſt obſervations, and the methods here preſcribed for exciting attention are well calculated to produce that effect. We cannot, however, conſider *attention* as a diſtinct *faculty* of the mind; and there ſeems to be even ſome danger, not indeed to mothers and nurſes, but to *modern philoſophers*, in making ſuch a diſtinction.

It has long been the cuſtom, and the poverty of language makes it perhaps neceſſary, to conſider the human mind as

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* That the mind is not wholly paſſive in perception, is ſufficiently proved by this author in her Letter on Attention.

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compounded of various faculties; but this language is figurative, and thoſe who underſtand it literally are apt to fall into the moſt extravagant errors. The mind is one ſimple and undivided being, endowed with power which is differently exerted in different circumſtances; but there are many readers, and we ſuſpect ſome writers, of metaphyſics, who have ſome confuſed notion of the different *faculties* as ſo many ſeparate *beings*, over which, that which they call the *mind* preſides with ſovereign authority, directing each to its proper office. Far be it from us to ſuppoſe that Miſs Hamilton thinks thus abſurdly; but by diſtinguiſhing *attention* from the other intellectual powers, ſhe certainly gives ſome countenance to the notion, extravagant as it is. If a man, by *one* faculty, perceives languidly and confuſedly, till *another* faculty called *attention* comes to the aid of the former; and if the *ſame* aſſiſting faculty occaſionally lends its aid to *memory* and *judgment*, and all the *other* intellectual faculties, how is it poſſible for a reader, little converſant with the language of metaphyſics, to conſider theſe faculties as energies of the ſame individual being? But ſurely, in laying down rules for the improvement of the mind, there is no reaſon to treat of the attention exerted in the acts of perceiving and judging, as if it were any thing elſe than an increaſed energy of the *perceptive* and *judging* powers themſelves.

It is true, that "the clearneſs, and, in many inſtances, the truth of the evidence of ſenſe, depends upon the degree of attention that has been exerted;" and it is likewiſe true, that the weight carried by a porter muſt depend upon the degree of muſcular ſtrength which he is able or willing to exert. But there is as little reaſon to ſuppoſe that the *attention*, employed in accurate perception, is any thing elſe than the vigorous and ſteady exertion of the *perceptive power* itſelf, as there is to ſuppoſe that the muſcular ſtrength exerted in carrying a burden of a hundred pounds weight, is a power different in kind from that which was exerted in carrying fifty pounds.

Theſe remarks may be thought unimportant; but, while ſo many writers, calling themſelves metaphyſicians, labour to prove the *compoſition* and *mechaniſm* of the mind, we wiſh not to ſee the mental faculties needleſsly multiplied. We have not at hand Profeſſor Stewart's *Elements of the Philoſophy of the Mind*; but, if we can truſt to memory, that work contains a ſeparate chapter on the power of attention; which *may* have been Miſs Hamilton's authority for conſidering attention as a diſtinct faculty. That the Profeſſor conſiders it in the ſame light, we do not imagine; but, if he ſhould do ſo, we truſt

truſt that his authority, reſpectable as it is, will not give currency to a diſtinction ſo manifeſtly groundleſs.

The fourth, fifth, and ſixth Letters are devoted to the cultivation of what the author calls the faculty of CONCEPTION. By conception ſhe declares, in her Introductory Letter, that ſhe "means the *ideas* which we form of abſent objects of ſenſe, or of our paſt ſenſations; but *ideas* are *no faculty* of the mind; and to treat of the cultivation of ideas, would be little leſs than ridiculous. She attempts not, therefore, to make any uſe of this definition in the three Letters under immediate review; but conſiders *conception* as a real faculty or power of the mind, ſuſceptible of improvement. It muſt be confeſſed, however, that ſhe ſeems to have formed no preciſe notion of the faculty which ſhe denominates conception; conſidering it ſometimes as that power by which we contemplate abſent objects, exactly in the order and form in which we perceived them by the ſenſes; ſometimes as the power by which we combine ideas of ſenſation in various orders in which we never perceived them united; and ſometimes as the power by which we judge of the relations of things, and diſcern truth.

The firſt of theſe powers has commonly been called *ſimple apprehenſion*, the ſecond *conception*, and the third *underſtanding*, and ſometimes *pure intellect*; for the cultivation of them all, the reader will here find many excellent directions; but what we read with the greateſt ſatisfaction, are the author's judicious obſervations on the order in which the juvenil faculties ſhould be gradually opened; the inutility of loading the memory with maxims of moral and religious wiſdom, of which the child underſtands not one word; and the very different methods that ſhould be purſued, in guiding the early ſtudies of the lively and the dull. We wiſh that the illuſtration from chemiſtry had been omitted; not merely becauſe it is a pedantic diſplay of ſcience, but becauſe it is an attempt to explain what, perhaps, is not indeed fully underſtood, by that which, to nine tenths of the readers of theſe Letters, muſt be ſuppoſed wholly unintelligible.

In the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth Letters, we meet with fewer attempts at metaphyſical accuracy, than in any of thoſe by which they are preceded; and the conſequence is, that they contain nothing to which a ſound head and a good heart can form the ſlighteſt objection. We are not here interrupted by erroneous definitions of the faculty to be improved; by a pedantic diſplay of uſeleſs ſcience; or by that confuſion of ideas which never fails to reſult from the frequent uſe of terms with which the writer is not familiar. All is luminous and juſt;

nor

nor do we recollect any thing more worthy of the attention of parents and tutors, than theſe excellent Letters on the cultivation of the JUDGMENT.

"If we attempt to force the progreſs of judgment at a very early age, we ſhall only weaken its powers; if we are always ready, in every little inſtance, to interpoſe our own, ſo as to foreſtall the judgments of the child, we ſhall teach it to reſt upon authority, and the faculty of judgment will probably be little exerted through life.

"It ought, therefore, to be our buſineſs, to lead and to aſſiſt the judgment, ſo as to render it ſtrong and vigorous, rather than to impoſe upon it the dictates of authority. By pointing out to children the erroneous judgments which they form upon the trifles within their ſphere, we ſhall not only improve their powers of judging, but make them ſenſible of the advantage of implicit obedience to thoſe who are capable of ſo much diſcernment."

If there be any reader of reflection, who is a ſtranger to the truths laid down in the former of theſe paragraphs, let him read the three Letters under review; where he will receive, at the ſame time, full inſtruction how to attain the objects pointed out in the latter paragraph. What is ſaid, in the ninth Letter, on the education proper for the poor, is not only juſt, but ſo well adapted to guide the efforts of well-meaning, though ſometimes erring, charity, that we are ſorry we cannot afford room for a large extract.

The tenth Letter treats of IMAGINATION and TASTE; and it will not be eaſy to find a greater number of judicious obſervations within the ſame compaſs; but we paſs on, to a ſubject leſs generally intereſting, indeed, but perhaps of greater importance.

When we found the eleventh and twelfth Letters entitled ABSTRACTION, and called to mind the crude notions thrown out on that difficult ſubject, by ſome of the moſt eminent metaphyſicians that ever lived, we confeſs that we were not without ſtrong apprehenſions, that Miſs Hamilton's partial fondneſs for the terms of ſcience might have led her into ſome extravant abſurdity. An attentive peruſal of the Letters, however, baniſhed theſe apprehenſions. Inſtead of the inconſiſtent notions of Locke and Reid, or the incomprehenſible jargon of Hartley, on this ſubject, ſhe has illuſtrated, in a pleaſing and practical manner, the intelligible account given of abſtraction, by Biſhop Berkeley, Dr. Campbell of Aberdeen, and her favourite philoſopher, Profeſſor Stewart of Edinburgh; and has ſhown, in the cleareſt and moſt convincing light, the infinite importance of general principles. In the twelfth Letter, the objections uſually urged, againſt enriching the minds of the fair ſex with abſtract ſcience, are completely obviated.

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The laſt Letter is on REFLECTION, which is treated rather in a practical than in a ſpeculative manner. It is an excellent letter, and does equal honour to the author's head and heart. With the concluſion of it, we ſhall conclude this article; after declaring, that, though we have occaſionally expreſſed our diſapprobation of ſome of Miſs Hamilton's philoſophical definitions and diſtinctions, the general merit of theſe two volumes is ſuch, that the miſtreſſes and governeſſes of boarding-ſchools will be chargeable with neglect of duty, if they do not ſtudy them with the greateſt care.

"If," ſays the amiable author, "the ſketch I have endeavoured to give of the human mind, be drawn from truth and nature, the abſurdity of attempting its partial cultivation by an inverſion of nature's laws, will be an obvious inference. According to the plan which my feeble hand has attempted to delineate, it appears, that the vital parts of the corporeal frame are not more intimately connected, or more eſſentially dependent on each other, than the active and intellectual powers of the mind; and that, as the muſcular ſtrength of a ſingle limb does not conſtitute bodily health or vigour; ſo neither does the capability of exerting a ſingle faculty, in however eminent a degree, give any title to mental ſuperiority.

"In preſcribing for the diſeaſes of infancy, he muſt be a bad phyſician who did not extend his views to the probable conſequences of his preſcriptions on his patient's future health; how much more blameworthy the perſon, who, in giving advice with regard to the human mind, limited the conſideration of conſequences to the contracted ſpan of the preſent life!

"My views will, I truſt, be found to be more extenſive; they embrace a wider portion of exiſtence. May thoſe who adopt them, find, to their bleſſed experience, that they lead to the path of GLORY, HONOUR, and IMMORTALITY! Adieu." P. 438.

We ſhall here then take leave of a publication, which, to a few faults, which we have marked with a friendly hand, unites very exalted merits, on which we have been able to dwell with real pleaſure.

ART. III. *An Enquiry into the Origin of the Conſtellations that compoſe the Zodiac, and the Uſes they were intended to promote. By the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.* 8vo. 198 pp. 6s. Mercier, Dublin; Vernor and Hood, London. 1800.

THE great antiquity of the Signs of the Zodiac, which have been found, with little or no variation, on the moſt ancient monuments in various parts of the world, has led to many con-

conjectures reſpecting their origin. La Pluche would have them ſymbols of the ſeaſons, but his ſyſtem is much diſconcerted by the preceſſion of the equinoxes. La Nauze oppoſed La Pluche, but without much improvement of his ſyſtem. Other ſolutions have been invented, but the ſubject is ſtill open to enquiry. Dr. Barrett conſiders the ſigns as ſymbolical, but with reference to very different objects. Thus, 1. *Aries*, according to him, is the ſymbol of the Divine Being; 2. *Taurus*, repreſents the Ocean; 3. *Gemini*, Day and Night; 4. *Cancer*, the viſible Heaven; 5. *Leo*, is the Sun; 6. *Virgo*, the Earth; 7. *Libra*, he explains as ſignifying the Sabbath; 8. *Scorpius*, or the Serpent (for he thinks the ſubſtitution allowable) he ſuppoſes to deſignate the Fall of Man; 9. *Sagitarius*, the Saviour, or Great Deliverer; 10. *Capricornus*, the Arch-Enemy of Man; 11. *Aquarius*, the troubles conſequent upon the Fall; and, 12. *Piſces*, Death. Notwithſtanding the employment of very extenſive learning and much ingenuity, to juſtify theſe ſymbolical interpretations, we cannot but conſider them as entirely fanciful; and the application of paſſages from Scripture, and profane authors, to ſupport and illuſtrate them, as only another inſtance, added to the many already in the world, of the perverſe application of talents and acuteneſs. Still more inadmiſſible are the prophetical interpretations ſuggeſted in the fifth chapter. In the ſame ſpirit of interpretation, the learned author, in his ſeventh chapter, allegorizes the chief part of the Heathen Mythology, which he calls "tranſlating it from natural language." Of this part we ſhall give a ſpecimen, as unconnected as any; his interpretation of the Labours of Hercules. This will ſufficiently ſhow the author's regard for allegory, and his ſkill in contriving it.

"The Labours of Hercules we may thus explain.—He conquers the Lion of Nemea, whoſe ſkin he wears: i. e. the Diurnal Sun yields to the Nocturnal; and here we ſee the Lion means the Sun.—He vanquiſhes Hydra, or the Serpent with fifty heads, which Juno had nouriſhed, i. e. the Year. For this conſiſting of two parts, the days and nights; it is evident that the Year, if it conſiſted only of Days, without intervening Nights, would prove deſtructive to all animals. Hercules, therefore, or the nocturnal Sun, conquers this Monſter, i. e. the Year compoſed of Days only, by cutting off its heads, the weeks; and, to prevent their reproduction, ſears them with a red hot Brand, i. e. the Sun.—He purſues the Hind ſacred to Diana for twelve months: i. e. goes over the Zodiac in that time, whoſe firſt Sign is טלה, from which comes אילה a Hind.—He chaſes away the Birds of Stymphalus, who feed on human fleſh, and are three in number: i. e. he brings forwards the various ſeaſons, which were three; and, by their irregularities, proved the cauſes of various diſorders to men.—He conquers the Queen of the Amazons and takes her Belt;

i. e.

i. e. croſſes the equator; becauſe the Female repreſenting the Earth, the Equator will be her Girdle.—He contends with Achelous, who aſſumed the form of a bull, for love of Dejanira: here Achelous the River is Time, the Bull is the Year, Hercules is the Sun, and the Female Dejanira is the Earth.—He is commanded to fetch the golden Apples of the Heſperides: the Tree on which they grew had been preſented by Juno to Jupiter, and was guarded by a Dragon remarkable for Vigilance; to obtain them, he goes to Atlas, and ſupports the heavens in his ſtead, while he gathers the Apples. In this fable, Atlas is the Horizon, the Tree is Time, its Leaves are the generations, the golden Apples are the Days, and the watchful Dragon, who never ſleeps, is the Heaven, which is always in motion.—The meaning then is, that the nocturnal Sun, approaching the Horizon, brings back Day to the World: and in ſuch manner I would propoſe to interpret a fable which many writers have believed to relate to the hiſtory contained in Gen. iii. and to ſolve which, almoſt as many different hypotheſes have been deviſed, as there are authors who have treated the ſubject." P. 166.

Excellent as the intentions of Dr. Barrett evidently are, we cannot but regret the waſte of time, abilities, and learning, employed in the production of ſuch a work; which, after having amuſed the author, and aſtoniſhed a few readers, muſt inevitably be conſigned to oblivion.

ART. IV. *The Modern Hiſtory of Hindoſtan: comprehending that of the Greek Empire of Bactria, and other great Aſiatic Kingdoms, bordering on its Weſtern Frontier. Commencing at the Period of the Death of Alexander, and intended to be brought down to the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century. Illuſtrated with a coloured Map of Hindoſtan, according to its moſt recent Diviſions. Vol. I. Part II.* 4to. 1l. 1s. White. 1802.

MR. Maurice, perſevering with unabated activity in his attempt to arrange, in regular hiſtorical ſeries, the events that have ſprung up, during the courſe of two thouſand years, in this moſt intereſting and important region of Aſia, has here preſented his readers with the *ſecond* Part of the volume of which we commenced our review in the Britiſh Critic for July; and, in conſequence, the firſt of his two volumes, of which the Modern Hiſtory is to conſiſt, is concluded. This volume terminates nearly at the cloſe of the fourteenth century; and, in the Preface, he informs us, that the *third* Part will bring down the Hiſtory to that of the ſeventeenth century; while the *fourth* and laſt Part will be abſorbed by the numerous

rous and momentous occurrences of the eighteenth. Purſuing the great outline of GENERAL HISTORY, and leaving the conſideration of *minutiæ* to thoſe who may chooſe to conſult more at large the authorities whom he has cited, he expreſſes a confident hope, that nothing truly important in the annals of that mighty empire will be left out of the narration; and that, in this recent production, will be found, as faithfully pourtrayed, the *genuine annals*, as in the former were exhibited the *mythological details*, of the Indian nation. In ſhort, it ſeems to be his wiſh, to make it a book ſubſtantially uſeful to all thoſe who may have intercourſe or commerce with that part of Aſia; and to concentrate into one publication, the particulars of numerous, and ſome of them very ſcarce and coſtly, volumes. That intent will be very much promoted, by a very elegant, and (from its deſigner, ARROWSMITH, doubtleſs a very correct) coloured Map of modern India, according to its recent diviſions, in which every ſeparate government is diſtinguiſhed by a different tint, with an explanatory Index engraved on the margin of the Map. We have already ſketched the outline of the volume, as low down as the period of the firſt Mohammedan irruptions; the particulars of ſome of the moſt ſtriking of which, according to our promiſe, we ſhall now proceed to give, from the portions profeſſedly narrative; and which, we are of opinion, will be found the moſt entertaining in the whole work. In the following paſſage is recorded the firſt general battle between the Rajahs of Hindoſtan and their fierce Arabian invaders. The general of the former was JEIPAL, ſovereign of Lahore; of the latter, SUBUCTAGI, with whom the Indians had broken that good faith, which probably they thought might be innocently violated with robbers and uſurpers.

"Fired with indignation, and meditating a ſevere revenge for the inſult, Subuctagi immediately marched with all his forces againſt Hindoſtan, where Jeipal, having ſolicited ſuccours from all the great rajahs from the Indus to the Ganges, to repel the incurſions of a power, armed for their total deſtruction, had collected together an army of one hundred thouſand horſe and two hundred thouſand foot, headed reſpectively by the ſovereigns of Delhi, Ajmere, Callinger, and Canouge, attended by their tributaries. Subuctagi, at the head of ſcarcely a fourth of this vaſt army, from the mountains on his frontier, beheld without diſmay the innumerable columns of the advancing enemy. In a ſtrain of manly and fervid eloquence, he harangued his ſoldiers, and animated them to glory; he pointed out the immenſe difference that exiſted between the hardy native of Afghaniſtan, and the enfeebled effeminate inhabitant of the Indian plain: though far inferior in number, he maintained, that in diſcipline, in valour, and in ſtrength of arm to draw the bow, and wield the

the ſabre, they were infinitely ſuperior to the foe; he diſplayed, in the moſt dazzling colours, the beauty and fertility of the country they were about to ſubdue, and the magnitude of the ſpoil they were certain to divide. He then allotted their ſtations to thoſe heroic chieftains on whom he could place the firmeſt dependence; and, dividing his army, which principally conſiſted of horſe, into ſmall ſquadrons of five hundred each, ordered them to the attack, in ſucceſſion; ſo that the main body was never wholly engaged, while the Indian army was perpetually haraſſed by freſh troops. The Indians advanced to battle on horſes very unequal to thoſe that, to the fire and celerity of the Arabian courſer, added the ſinewy robuſtneſs of thoſe accuſtomed to range the mountains, and ſnuff the invigorating gale, of Cabuliſtan. Battalion upon battalion, though led on to the combat by gallant warriors, accuſtomed to conquer in equal conflict, on Indian ground, almoſt as ſoon as engaged, were broken and diſperſed. Nothing is ſaid of elephants on this occaſion, nor are any other particulars enumerated in Feriſhta, than that, wearied out with this novel manner of fighting, and their numerous infantry availing nothing againſt the ſhock of the Gaznavian cavalry, the whole army were quickly put to the rout, and fled with precipitation towards the banks of the Nilab, or Blue River, one of the branches of the Indus. Thither it was purſued by the victorious Moſlems; a conſiderable part of them was cut in pieces, but a far more conſiderable part periſhed in attempting the paſſage of that deep and rapid river. The whole plunder of the Indian camp, immenſe in the value, number, and variety of the articles acquired, the property of ſo many ſovereign princes, who had left their palaces in full confidence of ſucceſs, as well as all the territories lying on the weſt of the Indus, became the reward of the victor, who poſtponed for the preſent, his project of penetrating into the interior of India, for the ſake of affording ſuccours to the Samanian family of Bokhara, whoſe throne began to totter under the united effects of diminiſhed authority, and inteſtine commotions*." P. 238.

The frontiers thus ravaged, and the chiefs overthrown, it was not long before the proudeſt cities and richeſt pagodas in the internal regions of India were ranſacked and deſpoiled of their wealth, accumulated during a long ſucceſſion of peaceful ages. This was effectually accompliſhed, by the bigotted and avaricious MAHMUD, in his twelve dreadful irruptions, two of which may ſerve as ſpecimens of the remainder; the firſt, that of MATTURA, and the ſecond, that of the ſuperb SUMNAUT, a temple in Guzzurat. Mattura, under the name of Methora, was known to the Greek and Roman geographers, and is thus deſcribed.

"On the extreme ſouthern verge of the dominions of the rajah of Delhi, and thirty-ſix miles above Agra, ſtood the ancient, rich, and

* Feriſhta, p. 32. et Abulfedæ Annales Muſlem. Tom. II. p. 597.

moſt renowned city of Mattura, which has been before mentioned as the Methora of Ptolemy. Having been the ſcene of the birth and early adventures of the greateſt and moſt beloved deity of the Hindoos, CREESHNA, or Veeſhnu, in the eighth avatar, many of which, at this place and its immediate neighbourhood, have been detailed in his life, inſerted in the Ancient Hiſtory, Mattura was ever regarded, by the whole nation, in a light peculiarly ſacred. Its very name was pronounced with reverential awe; and, according to the Ayeen Akbery*, the whole country round, for forty-eight coſs, is accounted holy. No idea can be formed of the riches and ſplendour of this great city, the ancient metropolis of the pious YADU tribe, on which kings, and ſaints, and reverend pilgrims, had for ages been heaping uncounted treaſures. Ferocious as Mahmud was in war, and delighting in the devaſtation and ſubverſion of the ſacred cities and buildings of India, he is ſaid, by Feriſhta, to have been equally aſtoniſhed and enraptured, when he beheld the admirable beauty and majeſtic grandeur of its lofty and numerous temples, whoſe gorgeous ſhrines were loaded with offerings brought from the remoteſt parts of India, ever burning with the pureſt naphtha, ever fragrant with the coſtlieſt incenſe.

"The ſoul of the invader was electrified with joy at the tidings of the wealth of Mattura, whither he inſtantly urged his deſolating progreſs. The enfeebled arm of the rajah of Delhi, to whom of ancient time its defence was confided, was in vain raiſed for its defence. The troops, participating the ſavage ardour of Mohammedan zeal, which fired the breaſt of their maſter againſt Indian idols, and alſo inflamed with a ſimilar paſſion for the precious materials of which they were generally compoſed, forced their irreſiſtible way into the centre of that hallowed city, which the remorſeleſs Mahmud at once delivered over to boundleſs ſpoliation and rapine. Nothing can be conceived more dreadful, than the wild and waſteful havock made by ſoldiers, impelled by ſuch ſentiments, to deſtroy every thing deemed ſacred and valuable in the conſecrated metropolis of an innocent and unoffending, though infatuated, race of men, for the moſt part prieſts and devotees, whoſe only weapons are prayers, and whoſe only hopes of ſuccour are from the too obdurate ſkies. As the women of Hindoſtan, according to Sir William Jones†, are in a more peculiar manner devoted to Creeſhna, or rather, to uſe his own words, are paſſionately fond of that god, in this his paſtoral avatar; and, as Mattura was the ground on which was originally inſtituted the ſacred dance of the Gopi's, or nine beautiful miſtreſſes of Creeſhna, engraved on one of Holwell's plates, no doubt the whole city was crowded with thoſe enchanting women, ſelected for ſacred purpoſes, from the nobleſt families, and called the *girls of the idol:* the ſhrieks therefore of violated beauty, added to the cries of a numerous and frantic prieſthood raging through the ſtreets, or expiring on their own altars, muſt have greatly increaſed the horrors of this tremendous ſcene. While the troops

* Ayeen Akbery, Vol. II. p. 547.
† Aſiatic Reſearches, Vol. I. p. 160.

were

were plundering the ſpacious city, Mahmud, with his choſen bands, was engaged in deſpoiling the pagodas, burning ſome, and mutilating others, of the innumerable images contained in them, and doubtleſs alluſive to the various feats recorded in the eventful hiſtory of Creeſhna; his combats with dæmons and giants; and his patronage of virtuous, or puniſhment of vicious princes, whom he deſcended from heaven to protect or extirpate.

"The accumulated maſs of wealth acquired in Mattura was prodigious; for, independently of the plunder of the palaces and private houſes, in the various temples alone were found five great idols of pure gold, with eyes of rubies, each of which eyes was worth fifty thouſand dinars. Upon another idol was found a ſapphire, weighing four hundred miſkal; and the image being melted down, produced ninety-eight thouſand three hundred miſkal of pure gold. Beſides theſe, there were above a hundred idols of ſilver, which loaded a hundred camels with bullion." P. 285.

In riches and magnificence, Sumnaut ſeems to have rivalled, if not exceeded, Mattura. The aſſault of this auguſt fane and fortreſs, was made with all the fury of Mahommedan thirſt of plunder; and the defence of it was inſpirited by all the rage of obſtinate bigotry. They exhibit a juſt picture of moſt of theſe conteſts in the early periods of the Hegira.

"The lofty roof of Sumnaut was ſupported by fifty-ſix pillars overlaid with plates of gold, and incruſted at intervals with rubies, emeralds, and other precious ſtones. One pendant lamp alone illumined the ſpacious fabric, whoſe light, reflected back from innumerable jewels, ſpread a ſtrong and refulgent luſtre throughout the whole temple. In the midſt ſtood Sumnaut himſelf, an idol compoſed of one entire ſtone, fifty cubits in height, forty-ſeven of which were buried in the ground; and, on that ſpot, according to the Brahmins, he had been worſhipped between four and five thouſand years, a period beyond which, it is remarkable, they ſeldom venture to aſcend; for, it is a period at which their Cali, or preſent age, commences: it is, in ſhort, the period of that flood, beyond which, human records *cannot* aſcend. His image was waſhed every morning and evening with freſh water brought from the Ganges, at the diſtance of twelve hundred miles. Around the dome were diſperſed ſome thouſands of images, in gold and ſilver, of various ſhapes and dimenſions, ſo that on this ſpot, as in a grand pantheon, ſeemed to be aſſembled all the deities venerated in Hindoſtan.

"Mahmud being informed of the riches collected at Sumnaut, as well as of the tremendous menace of the idol, if he approached that hallowed ſhrine, was determined to put the power of the god to inſtant trial. Leaving Gazna with an immenſe army, and advancing by the way of Multan and Ajmere, through two terrible deſerts, where nothing but the moſt prudent exertions ſaved that army from being annihilated by famine, he arrived without oppoſition, before the walls of Sumnaut. On the high battlements of the temple were aſſembled an innumerable multitude in arms, when a herald approaching denounced

nounced the vengeance of the god, and informed the beſiegers that their idol, Sumnaut, had drawn them together to that ſpot, that he might cruſh them in a moment, and avenge, by one dreadful and general ruin, the deſtruction of the gods of Hindoſtan. In ſpite of theſe awful imprecations, Mahmud commenced an immediate and vigorous aſſault; and drove the defendants from the walls, which the beſiegers, by ſcaling ladders, inſtantly mounted, exclaiming aloud, "Allah Ackbar." The Hindoos, who had retreated into the temple and proſtrated themſelves before their idol, in devout expectation of ſeeing the enemy diſcomfited by the ſignal and inſtantaneous vengeance of heaven, finding their expectations vain, made a deſperate effort for the preſervation of the place. Ruſhing in a body on the aſſailants, they repulſed them with great ſlaughter; and, as faſt as freſh forces aſcended the walls, puſhed them headlong down with their ſpears. This advantage they maintained for two days, fighting like men who had devoted themſelves to that death, which their belief in the metempſychoſis aſſured them was only a paſſage to felicity and glory.

"At the end of this period, a vaſt army of idolaters coming to their relief, drew the attention of Mahmud from the ſiege to his own more immediate ſafety. Leaving, therefore, a body of troops to amuſe the beſieged, he took a more favourable ſtation, and prepared to engage the advancing enemy. Theſe were led to battle by Rajah Byram Deo, from whoſe family the territory of Deo received its name, and other conſiderable rajahs, under the certain perſuaſion that the cauſe for which they were to fight would inſure victory to their arms. Accordingly, they fought with a heroiſm proportionate to their ſuperſtition; and, before victory declared for Mahmud, five thouſand Hindoos lay ſlaughtered on the field. The garriſon of Sumnaut, after this defeat, giving up all for loſt, iſſued out of a gate that looked towards the ocean, and embarked in boats to the number of four thouſand, with an intent to proceed to the iſland of Serandib, or Ceylon; but, information of their flight having been given to the ſultan, he ſeized all the boats that remained in the harbour, and ſent after them a ſelect body of his beſt troops, who, capturing ſome, and ſinking others, permitted few of the miſerable fugitives to eſcape.

"After placing a large body of guards at the gates and round the walls, Mahmud entered the city, and approaching the temple was ſtruck with the majeſtic grandeur of that ancient ſtructure; but, when he entered in and ſaw the ineſtimable riches it contained, he was filled with aſtoniſhment, mingled with delight. In the fury of Mahommedan zeal he ſmote off the noſe of the idol with a mace which he carried, and ordered the image to be diſfigured and broke to pieces. While they were proceeding to obey his command, a croud of Brahmins, frantic at this treatment of their idol, petitioned his omrahs to interfere, and offered ſome crores in gold, if he would forbear farther to violate the image of their deity. They urged, that the demolition of the idol would not remove idolatry from the walls of Sumnaut, but that ſuch a ſum of money, given among believers, would be an action truly meritorious. The ſultan acknowledged the truth of their remark, but declared, that he would never become that baſe character, which a co-incidence with their petition would render him,

him, a ſeller of idols. The perſons appointed, therefore, proceeded in their work; and, having mutilated the ſuperior parts, broke in pieces the body of the idol, which had been made hollow, and contained an infinite variety of diamonds, rubies, and pearls of a water ſo pure, and of a magnitude ſo uncommon, that the beholders were filled with ſurpriſe and admiration. This unexpected treaſure, with all the other ſpoil, taken in the temple and city of Sumnaut, were immediately ſecured and ſent to Gazna; while fragments of the demoliſhed idol were diſtributed to the ſeveral moſques of Mecca, Medina, and Gazna, to be thrown at the threſhold of their gates, and trampled upon by devout and zealous muſſulmen." P. 296.

The dynaſty eſtabliſhed by Mahmud on the mountainous weſtern frontiers of India, continued to hold in ſubjugation the feudal princes of that empire (for ſuch was the kind of Indian government in thoſe ages) nearly two centuries; the GAURIDE and CHARAZMIAN dynaſties ſucceeded to them, and out of theſe germinated the regular dynaſty of Mahommedan kings of Delhi, deſcended from CUTTUB (Herbelot's COTHBEDDIN) which ſwayed the Indian ſceptre for two centuries more, and was ultimately ſubverted by the great TIMUR BEC, from whom the reigning Mogul family is deſcended. The preſent volume terminates with the ſubverſion of this dynaſty, but leaves the diſcuſſion of Timur's exploits in India to the commencement of the ſecond volume. Towards the latter part of the volume, Gengis Khan's irruption into the ſouthern regions of Aſia, which ſhook the thrones of all its monarchs, and is intimately connected with every Oriental hiſtory, is ſketched with a bold pencil. His celebrated battle with Gelaleddin on the banks of the Indus, and the ſubſequent paſſage of the latter over that boiſterous river *on horſe-back*, are among the moſt memorable of the Aſiatic occurrences of thoſe days, and are deſcribed in a manner that excites an intereſt adequate to the magnitude and important conſequences of thoſe events.

"The action commenced with a furious attack made by Amin Malek, at the head of the right wing, on the left wing of the Mogul, which he forced to give way, notwithſtanding the vaſt body of troops by which it was ſuſtained. The Mogul right wing alſo, from its ſituation before deſcribed, being pent up and unable to extend and exert itſelf, afforded an opportunity to Gelaleddin to employ detachments of his left wing, which was oppoſed to it, where wanted, in other parts of the field, for the relief of the weary, and the ſupport of the weak. Againſt ſo expert as well as ſo brave a general, the full diſplay of the great military genius and dauntleſs courage of the grand khan was now become abſolutely neceſſary, and they were exerted to the utmoſt. One horſe had already been killed under him, but quickly mounting another, he was ſeen riding from rank to rank, in every part of the field, encouraging his officers and men to do their duty, and not ſuffer the laurels

laurels they had ſo glorioufly earned to be tarniſhed. In the mean time Gelaleddin, at the head of the whole body that formed his centre, ſtrengthened by a large detachment from the left wing, broke in upon the centre of the enemy, who, according to the cuſtom of the Tartars in battle, began thoſe horrid outcries with which they wiſhed to terrify the aſſailing foe: their preſent foe, however, was not to be ſo terrified; but by their reſolute attack threw them into diſorder, and with their ſabres hewed themſelves a broad path through the midſt of their line, the ſultan aiming to penetrate to the imperial quarters, where he thought Gengis remained with his choſen bands. That commander was poſted where he could do his foes more eſſential injury; for, obſerving their left wing ſo greatly weakened, he ordered a general named BELA, with a conſiderable force, by certain bye-ways of which he was informed by a native of the country, to march round to the other ſide of the mountain which ſheltered them, and to fall upon them behind. Between rugged rocks and dreadful precipices that general forced his way without much loſs, and falling with fury on their rear, compelled the ſultan to return to their relief. In his retreat he was purſued by Gengis at the head of the main body, by his exertions rallied again into order and diſcipline, while, at the ſame time, a large body of horſe, that had not yet engaged in action, attacking his right wing, at one time victorious, but now nearly exhauſted with continued and ſevere fighting, drove it alſo back, and ſecured the victory to the Moguls.

" One part of the Charazmian army was driven into the river, where many were drowned, though ſome ſwam over in ſafety to the oppoſite banks; another part ſheltered themſelves from the purſuing cavalry among the rocks that line, in that place, the ſhore of the Indus. Gelaleddin himſelf, however, who with only thirty thouſand men had now been engaged for ten hours in combat with an army of three hundred thouſand, diſdained to give over the conflict. A body of ſeven thouſand valiant men ſtill remained firmly fighting by the ſide of their prince, and theſe Gengis had ſurrounded with his army, which ranged itſelf in the form of a bow, of which the river Indus repreſented the ſtring. Determined, if poſſible, to take Gelaleddin alive, he forbade his ſoldiers to aim at him the deſtructive weapon; but the havoc made of thoſe around him was dreadful. At length, the ſultan deeming death or capture inevitable, having firſt ordered all his treaſures to be ſunk in the river, and taken an affectionate farewell of his family, throwing off the heavier articles of his armour, and mounting a freſh horſe, reſolutely ſpurred him into the waves, where moſt tumultuous, at whoſe furious raging the ſtartled beaſt at firſt recoiled, but Gelaleddin urging him on, the noble animal exerted himſelf to ſave his maſter. Gengis, appriſed of his flight, hurried down to the ſide of the river, and beheld him with aſtoniſhment braving the impetuous billows. But much more was he aſtoniſhed when, regardleſs of his own ſafety, he ſaw him ſtop in the midſt of the river to inſult him, and diſcharge at himſelf and his retinue, though ineffectually, his whole quiver of arrows. Several of the brave and indignant Mogul captains would have plunged after him into the river, but Gengis would not permit them, and ſpoke in terms of the higheſt praiſe of his

his conduct and valour; adding, that *happy was the ſon who could boaſt of ſuch a father* !"* P. 388.

Having preſented our readers with theſe ample extracts, their judgment will beſt enable them to decide how far the work may have a claim to their ſupport. In his ſtyle, Mr. M. though ſtill ſpirited, is leſs redundant than formerly, and he keeps cloſe to the thread of hiſtory; purſuing this line, he can ſcarcely fail of ultimate ſucceſs. But to the complete termination of his labours, there ſtill remains a long and dangerous journey over ground extremely delicate and difficult: there ſtill remains to be accompliſhed a taſk of Herculean labour; and it requires no common ſhare of reſolution to undertake the one, and of ſkill to execute the other.

ART. V. *A. F. C. Kollmann's Vindication of a Paſſage in his Practical Guide to Thorough Baſs, againſt an Advertiſement of Mr. P. King.* 1s. 6d. Printed for the Author, Friary-ſtreet, St. James's Palace. 1801.

WE are induced, in conſequence of our former promiſes†, to notice this ſmall tract in a very particular manner. Never ſince the time of Salmon and Matthew Locke, in 1672, has England witneſſed a muſical controverſy carried on with ſo much warmth; and, although more than a century has elapſed ſince the former diſpute, the preſent antagoniſts have not quite loſt the abuſive ſpirit of their predeceſſors‡.

Mr. Kollmann originally publiſhed two Eſſays, the chief object of which was, to introduce the ſyſtem of the German theoriſt, Kirnberger, to the notice of Engliſh muſicians§. This ſyſtem, we have obſerved, is founded on very ſimple principles; and worthy, in many reſpects, of univerſal adop-

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* "Fadlallah apud Le Croix, p. 319; and Herbelot, article Gelaleddin."

† See our volumes, xvii. 526; xviii. 159, 389, 399.

‡ Mr. Salmon propoſed a reduction of all clefs to one; which was to be G on the loweſt line (ſimilar to our preſent baſs clef) and the different octaves were to be diſtinguiſhed by the letters B, M, T, prefixed to the ſtaff for baſs, mean (or tenor) and treble. See Sir J. Hawkins, vol. iv. p. 419; Dr. Burney, vol. iii. p. 473.

§ I. Eſſay on Muſical Harmony (ſee vol. xvi. p. 169, 393.)
II. Eſſay on Practical Compoſition (ſee vol. xvii. 399.)

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tion. When Mr. King brought out his "General Treatiſe," he not only aſſumed, as true, the oppoſite ſyſtem of Marpurg, but very ſtrangely reprinted the notions of Kirnberger, which Mr. Kollmann means to prove in his preſent "Vindication."

As a ſpecimen of the ſtyle uſed by both theſe gentlemen, we think proper to print Mr. Kollmann's firſt page of the Vindication.

"§ 1. I have been aſtoniſhed to ſee a ſevere Advertiſement, dated April 18th, 1801, which Mr. M. P. King has publiſhed, and added to his General Treatiſe of Muſic, in oppoſition to ſome remarks, made by me, at § 35 of the Preface to my Practical Guide to Thorough Baſs.

"§ 2. The ſaid remarks are as follows: "I ſhould have deemed it unneceſſary to make the above obſervations (viz. on the ſyſtem on which that work depends) had not two muſical authors recently revived the moſt confuſed and obſolete ſyſtems, without even ſo much attention to the public, as to mention, whether they are acquainted with the deſcribed ſyſtem, or have a ſingle argument to oppoſe to it. One of theſe authors, I am ſorry to add, has taken great parts of his General Treatiſe from my Eſſay on Harmony, without doing me the juſtice of acknowledging it, as is uſual; but it appears, that he did not perfectly comprehend what he borrowed; as he has moſt faithfully tranſcribed a term, and a whole period, which ought to have been mentioned in a table of errata to the whole Eſſay."

"§ 3. Concerning the above paſſage, Mr. King ſays, in the Advertiſement, that one of the two authors alluded to is unqueſtionably himſelf; becauſe he thinks his General Treatiſe to be one of the two only works on the ſubject of harmony, publiſhed by Engliſhmen, for a great length of time. How correct he is in the latter, I will not examine; but, ſince he will have it ſo, I readily admit the former, viz. that he is one of the two authors in queſtion; and, in particular, that author of whom I ſpeak towards the end of the remarks.

"§ 4. The Advertiſement itſelf begins with mentioning "the very flattering manner in which Mr. King's work has been received." This I do not envy him.

"§ 5. Mr. King then notices "the very *falſe* and *illiberal* aſſertions which a Mr. Kollmann has lately thrown out, againſt the eſtabliſhed principles of the higheſt authorities, adopted both here, and on the continent, and which have formed the firſt harmoniſts in Europe;" and quotes the remarks ſhewn above, at § 2. He next proceeds: "theſe principles, which have never yet ceaſed to be followed, and which will ſtill be the doctrine of the greateſt maſters, after his (Kollmann's) cobweb ſyſtem is conſigned to oblivion, are abſurdly and ignorantly called obſolete; and that which has never been diſuſed is, with equal correctneſs, ſaid to be revived:" and, toward the end of the Advertiſement, he ſays, that my innovating ſyſtem "not only annihilates all the higher branches of harmony; but, compared with the received principles, which I arrogantly attempt to overthrow and ſupplant, that the crude notions I would ſubſtitute in

their place, are at once puerile, fallacious, and incomplete." The merits of such argument, and of such language, I leave the reader to determine, without offering a word in confutation of them.

" § 6. But when Mr. King proceeds to answer the charge of his having taken great part of his General Treatise from my Essay on Harmony; he calls it a *malicious* and *unfounded* assertion; and adds, " when a charge of this nature, if true, could have been so easily substantiated by quotation, why did he (Kollmann) not do it? He could not, &c." Such accusations, added to those pointed out above, at the beginning of § 5, are of too serious a nature to be passed by unnoticed. I therefore beg leave to lay before the reader something in my own defence; and begin with the following Abstracts from my work, as found in Mr. King's Treatise; and, opposite to them, the original passages as they stand in my Essay.

" Abstracts from Kollmann's Essay on Musical Harmony.

" See King's General Treatise of Music.	" See Kollmann's Essay on Musical Harmony.
Chapter xxix. Of SUSPENSION.	Chapter vii. § 3. Of SUSPENSIONS.
1. A chord is suspended, when one or more parts of a preceding chord are introduced on the bass of one succeeding.	Suspensions arise, when one or more notes of a preceding chord are carried into a succeeding one, to which they do not belong.
2. Suspensions take place on the accented part of a bar, and are resolved on the unaccented part of the same."	(Line 8.) They always take place on the accented note, or part of a note, and are resolved on the unaccented part or repetition of the same."

Mr. Kollmann then prints the musical examples, to which we refer the curious student, and continues thus.

KING. P. 52.	KOLLMANN. P. 49.
" § 2. Of ANTICIPATION.	" § 13. Of ANTICIPATIONS.
A chord is anticipated, when one or more parts of a succeeding chord are introduced on the bass of one preceding.	Anticipation is, when one or more notes of a succeeding chord are introduced in the preceding one.
2. Anticipations take place on the accented part of a bar, and their resolutions of the unaccented part of the same."	They always appear on the accented part of the bar or note, and are resolved on the unaccented part of the same fundamental bass."

Some of the following musical examples relate to the succession or *sequence* of sixths (ascending) which are supposed to be derived from the doctrine of *anticipation*.

But the next article is the most important, as will appear in the sequel of our remarks.

KING.

KING. P. 53.	KOLLMANN. P. 50.
* "§ 3. Of TRANSITIONS. 1. If, in paſſing from any chord to another, one or more intermediate notes are introduced, which do not belong to the fundamental harmony: ſuch introduced notes are called Tranſitions."	"§ 14. Of TRANSITIONS. Tranſient chords ariſe, when, in paſſing from one chord to another, ſome intermediate notes are introduced, which do not belong to the fundamental harmony."

The remaining ſections of the parallel give the examples of both authors, which really appear to have been taken by Mr. King, with ſome trifling alterations, from Mr. Kollman's Eſſay.

Mr. Kollmann continues his remarks in the following manner:

"§ 7. The above quotations will as I hope convince the reader, that at leaſt one whole chapter of Mr. King's work (being there no leſs than four pages in folio) is entirely taken from my work: and in a ſimilar manner great parts of other chapters appear to be tranſcribed from my work, which I alſo could have ſhewn by quotations had I thought the reader would deſire it. I therefore may now proceed to that paſſage in my remarks, where I ſay, it appears that he did not perfectly *comprehend* what he borrowed, as he has faithfully tranſcribed a term and a whole period, which ought to have been mentioned in a table of errata to the quoted Eſſay (on Harmony).

"§ 8. The wrong *term* alluded to is *tranſition*. Concerning this a reſpectable reviewer juſtly remarked, that "Engliſh muſical writers do not uſe it in the ſenſe in which I had taken it, but generally make it ſynonymous with modulation, or paſſing from one key to another." (See Monthly Review for September, 1796, p. 29) Mr. King therefore as an Engliſhman, who even lays hold of what he thinks an improper term of mine, "indulged," (though he is alſo miſtaken in it) would not have adopted a term, for which I as a foreigner had been publicly cenſured, had he clearly comprehended what he borrowed.

"The wrong *period* which he alſo tranſcribed, is that of his chap. 29, § 2, No. 2, "anticipations take place on the *accented* part of a bar, and their reſolution on the *unaccented*." This period (which is nothing but a repetition of what I had ſaid of ſuſpenſions) had eſcaped me by overſight; and it ſhould be exactly the oppoſite to what it is. Nothing can therefore be more ſtriking, than that Mr. King (who even ventured to alter a few words in this period, and conſequently gave it ſome conſideration) did not find the whole to be wrong.

"§ 9. But Mr. King endeavours to inſinuate in the Advertiſement, that my whole charge againſt him, may at laſt be found dwindled into

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* Tranſient notes were originally called diſcords by *ſuppoſition*. See *Broſſard's* Dictionary, and Dr. Pepuſch's Treatiſe on Harmony.

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the above term and period, I think it therefore neceſſary to ſhow how he miſunderſtood at leaſt his whole quoted chap. 29th; this appears,

" *Firſt*, from almoſt all the little alterations he has ventured to make in the tranſcribed doctrines or examples, as follows.

Mr. Kollmann then points out thoſe paſſages which Mr. King has miſunderſtood, and concludes thus:

" *Secondly*, Mr. King's not perfectly underſtanding the whole chapter in queſtion, appears from comparing it with his doctrine of chords by ſuppoſition, from chap. 21 to chap. 26. For at the concluſion of chap. 26th, he ſays, " here end all the material chords in harmony; others certainly exiſt, but they are generally very extraneous, and ariſe from the ſuſpenſion, anticipation, or tranſition, of the regular chords, as will be ſhewn." And where does he ſhew this? in the quoted chap. 29th. There his *other* chords are the *very ſame* ones he has given as ſuppoſitions; inſtead of *extraneous* ones, he exhibits the moſt *natural* ones; and what he means by his *material* and *regular* chords, he does not ſhew at all.

" But it is more ſtrange than all the above, that Mr. King does not perceive the chapter in queſtion to be a ſtriking confutation of his whole doctrine of chords by ſuppoſition, and a clear proof in favour of what he terms my " cobweb ſyſtem," which, as he predicts, ſhall be conſigned to oblivion, when his " eſtabliſhed principles," which he himſelf confutes, " will ſtill be the doctrine of the greateſt maſters." Can there be any greater proofs than all the above, of his not perfectly comprehending what he borrowed?

" § 10. I believe the numerous provocations in the Advertiſement in queſtion, would now fully juſtify me to ſhew alſo, that Mr. King ſeems to comprehend almoſt all the other parts of his General Treatiſe, as imperfectly as the quoted chap. 29; particularly his doctrine of chords by ſuppoſition, and his Analyſis of Compoſition. But my only intention is to vindicate the remarks quoted above at § 2, and I flatter myſelf, that what I have ſtated will be ſufficient to convince the diſcerning reader, that the ſaid remarks contain nothing but juſt complaints, which it was my duty to the public, as well as myſelf, to make; and that they have been ſet down with as much moderation, as doing juſtice to my own cauſe would permit. I therefore conclude this Vindication, with appealing to the public to decide: whether the remarks in queſtion, as far as they allude to Mr. King, are cenſurable or not? and whether the bitter invectives thrown out by him in the Advertiſement, are applicable to me, or to himſelf?"

As for the term *tranſition*, it is authorized by Simpſon (ſee our vol. xviii. p. 395) implied by Dr. Pepuſch, who calls paſſing notes, *tranſient notes;* and uſed particularly in Heck's Thorough Baſs, p. 47, 53, 70, exactly ſimilar to the doctrines of our muſical controverſialiſts. We therefore muſt diſſent from our brother reviewers, eſpecially as we do not at preſent recollect many Engliſh authors who have expreſsly uſed the term

term * tranſition inſtead of modulation. This part of the charge vaniſhes of courſe, and Mr. King is not to blame.

As for the term *anticipation*, it appears to have been introduced in Germany by Heinichen, and uſed by Mattheſon; Dr. Pepuſch has adopted it in his Treatiſe on Harmony, and ſince then Frike and Heck have both explained it†; but, as Dr. Burney has juſt publiſhed in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia this article (Vol. II. Part I.) we ſhall preſent the reader with part of his valuable remarks.

"A ſound is ſaid to be anticipated when a compoſer wiſhes a note to be heard before its time in plain counterpoint. Anticipation in the treble requires ſuſpenſion in the baſe and è contra. There are ſeveral kinds of anticipation in muſic.

"I. In paſſing notes, of which no notice is taken in the baſe; but this muſt be done diatonically, and not by diſtant intervals or leaps.

"II. When the chord is ſtruck on a reſt before the baſs.

"III. In ſerious and fundamental diſcords that are to be regularly prepared and reſolved, the anticipation in the treble is ſtriking the ſecond before it becomes a third, by the deſcent of the baſs.

"IV. Anticipation in the baſs, or interior parts is when the baſs riſes before the treble falls, as from the 8th to the 7th, or 10th (the octave of the 3rd) to the 9th, &c. &c."

We have hinted before (vol. xviii. p. 394) that the claſs of diſcords by *tranſition*, ſhould be firſt noticed: for, in fact, the ſuſpenſions and anticipations belong to harmony; while, on the contrary, tranſient notes or chords are peculiarly confined to the melody, and ſeldom noticed in thorough baſs.

It is, however, impoſſible to defend Mr. King, who not only was the firſt aggreſſor by *copying*, without *confuting*, the *cobweb ſyſtem* of Kirnberger; but alſo has, in his Advertiſement, ſhown a diſpoſition towards invective, which we ſhould not have ſuſpected to have ariſen in a boſom

"*Where harmony ſhould dwell.*"

Mr. Kollmann, on the contrary, ought at firſt to have ſpecified his charge; for it was impoſſible for any one to gueſs

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* *Rouſſeau* gives both theſe ſignifications to the term, and hence it is found in Waring's Tranſlation, and Dr. Buſby's Dictionary. *Rouſſier* (Traité des Accords, p. 127) uſes it in the ſenſe of modulation; and Mr. *Jones of Nayland*, has the following definition (Treatiſe on the Art of Muſic, p. 22) "Modulation is the art of changing the key or mode in which a piece of muſic is compoſed, and may be called *tranſition*."

† Heinichen, Gen. Baſs, p. 240; Mattheſon Kleine, U. Baſs Schule, p. 228; Dr. Pepuſch, p. 47; Frike's Thorough Baſs, p. 68; Heck's Thorough Baſs, p. 53.

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what he could mean by the *term* and *period*, without his own explanatory comments.

In the *Vindication*, Mr. Kollmann is temperate; and although he was at firſt too warm, and his complaints were too general, yet he has ſeen from Mr. King's violence, that nothing is gained by unproved aſſertions, or injurious language.

We have not yet finiſhed with theſe oppoſite ſyſtems, for Mr. Gunn, in his new publication on *Harmony*, as *applied to the Violoncello*, has taken part with Mr. King, and termed the ſyſtem of Kollmann and Kirnberger, an unadmitted innovation*. This we ſhall conſider hereafter, and give ſome ſatisfactory proofs, that the doctrine of Kirnberger is not only *ſimple* and *true*, but has been implicitly admitted by the greateſt harmoniſts of France, Germany, and England†.

ART. VI. *Select Sermons; to which are added, Two Charges to the Clergy of the Dioceſe. By John Lord Biſhop of Hereford.* 8vo. 382 pp. Robſon. 1801.

THE Right Reverend author of theſe excellent diſcourſes, in his Dedication of them to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, does not ſcruple to call them "*poſthumous:*" we humbly preſume, through a truly Chriſtian ſenſe of his very advanced age, and perhaps correſpondent infirmities, apprehending that it might very poſſibly become a *poſthumous* publication, even before the MS. Dedication could be committed to the preſs: but his Lordſhip has outlived the publication; and will, we hope, yet live long enough to be well ſatisfied, from the reception they meet with, of the probable good effects of his pious labours. Though they are not, then, yet actually poſthumous; yet, it muſt be admitted, there is ſomething ſingular in their late appearance. It is not

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* Mr. Gunn's whole paſſage, § 52, p. 17, will be extracted in a future number; in the mean time, we muſt confeſs, what little we have ſeen of Mr. Knecht's ſyſtem in the *Zeitung*, has not given us the moſt favourable opinion of his theory, although firſt introduced to the world by the Abbé Vogler, whoſe performance on the organ in England ſome years ago was much noticed.

† See the article Suſpenſion in *Rouſſeau's* Dictionary, *Emanuel Bach*, Verſuch, Dr. Pepuſch, Holden, &c. &c. Mr. Jones of Nayland (p. 17) places the diſcords of the *fourth* and *ninth*, even before the ſeventh; we do not, however, approve this arrangement.

common,

common, ſo late in life, to write for *fame;* it is not common ſo long to ſuppreſs what might, at any time, have appeared to ſo much advantage, and acquired for the author ſo much credit: but we are not left at a loſs for the real motive of their publication, however late it may be; the Right Reverend and venerable author acquaints us with it (Preface, p. vi.) "Being permitted," he tells us, "by Almighty God to ſurvive his capacity of paying due attention to clerical duty (as a preacher) he became weary at laſt of being totally uſeleſs." Here is a motive truly intereſting, edifying, and honourable to the author himſelf. The diſcourſes are certainly ſuch as, whether they were all written ſubſequent to his becoming a Biſhop or not, are, in doctrine, ſtyle, and matter, ſufficiently epiſcopal. There is nothing trivial, nothing mean, nothing extravagant; the language is ſober, chaſte, and correct; the ſubjects choſen, not altogether common; and, of thoſe that are moſt ſo, none diſcuſſed in a common, tame, inſipid, or unedifying manner. Though the texts have been often diſcuſſed before, yet, we will venture to ſay, ſomething novel, either in ſtyle or argument, will be found in every diſcourſe. The firſt Sermon is upon 1 Cor. xiii. 13, wherein it is ably proved, that the *charity* referred to by the Apoſtle has God for its firſt object, and man only as connected therewith. This diſcourſe is accordingly directed againſt ſome popular errors, very detrimental to the cauſe of true Religion; and which, as it happens, have been particularly prevalent in the great convulſion of the preſent times. Upon the ſubſtitution of mere humanity, or (to uſe a more faſhionable term) *philanthropy*, for religion, the author is very animated in his expreſſions.

"Away then with all thoſe extravagancies, which erect Humanity into ſomething diſtinct from Religion. It is not a principle independent of the love of God; it rather flows from that pious affection, or is lifted up into a co-operation with it." P. 23.

The ſecond diſcourſe is upon the Omnipreſence of God. In this Sermon alſo ſome popular miſtakes, or rather infatuations, are ably diſcuſſed. In the third diſcourſe, confidence in God, as paramount to every other confidence whatſoever, is admirably inculcated, from Pſalm cxviii. 8. At the ſame time, occaſion is taken to examine into the grounds of a juſt and reaſonable confidence in man, as to many worldly concerns of the firſt importance. The fourth Sermon cautions us againſt any falſe eſtimate of the proſperity of ſinners; an error replete with miſchief, and deſtructive of our peace of mind, both here and hereafter. The fifth Sermon is upon the great Chriſtian enquiry, "What is to be done to inherit

eternal life?" and the reader, we will venture to ſay, will not be diſappointed of a ſatisfactory anſwer. The ſixth is a 30th of January Sermon, preached before the Houſe of Lords, in the year 1789; a ſubject ſeldom to be diſcuſſed, without ſome hazard of reviving political prejudices: how well the learned prelate has avoided this danger, without compromiſing the great object of the day's ſolemnity, the following extract may ſerve to ſhow.

"In applying obſervations of this ſort to the laſt century, we are not called upon to decide the queſtions then agitated. We are directed, by the appointment of this day, to look back with horror at the guilt we commemorate, which may be done without entering into the allegations of either ſide. The tragedy before us, was not the concluſion of an argument. It was the conſummation of civil fury. The unfortunate King could not be intended to be brought, in all ſubſequent ages, before another incompetent tribunal, by a ſolemn anniverſary diſcuſſion of his cauſe. Indeed, this ſeems to have been prevented, by a reſolution, laid down by the legiſlature as a fundamental principle of the conſtitution, declaring the perſon of the king ſacred, and that reſolution ſeems to be the baſis of the inſtitution of this day. It would be a ſolemn mockery of God, to continue the obſervation of the day, if the avowed murder of a ſovereign prince, in cold blood, were the known privilege of his ſubjects.

"So that his perſon being conſtitutionally exempt from all violence, except only the mere accidents of a day of battle; we have before us, in his caſe, a melancholy inſtance of the improvement of iniquity, by long practice; by familiarity with blood; by habitual contempt of the reſtraints which have ſometimes kept back the worſt men from a new and horrible crime; by ſubſtituting, in the room of a ſenſe of moral duty, notions of political neceſſity, as of equal obligation; by trampling under foot thoſe forms of juſtice, which have ſubſiſted from the earlieſt periods of our hiſtory; and, rather than not perpetrate the moſt atrocious of all acts, erecting a tribunal quite unknown, and, to the honour of the ſuffering Prince, not ſubmitted to by him.

"I mentioned before, that we are not bound, by the appointment of this day, to argue the merits of the caſe. We are required ſingly to direct our view to the crying ſin before us. But it unfortunately happens, that we are not permitted to indulge unmoleſted the patriotic grief, ariſing in good minds from a retroſpect to the national diſgrace, this day incurred. There are thoſe, who conſider the matter differently, and at this diſtance of time, when few are prepared to anſwer them, diſturb the devout obſervers of this day with a flat contradiction to the grounds of the inſtitution of it; aſſerting repeatedly, that the whole tranſaction was unexceptionably juſt.

"I will not preſume to detain this audience with diſcuſſing a matter decided ſo long ago; but muſt beg leave to obſerve briefly, that to make the act of this day unexceptionably juſt, it ſeems neceſſary, that the character of the Royal Sufferer ſhould have been remarkably obnoxious;—that his guilt ſhould be indiſputably clear;—that his enemies ſhould be honourably poſſeſſed of his perſon, and that he ſhould

ſhould be tried in the forms of the conſtitution which he was ſaid to have violated.

" Now, in each of theſe reſpects, the whole tranſaction was notoriouſly defective.

" His character was known to be excellent, and has been tranſmitted to us, by the beſt authorities, as exemplary in a high degree.

" His guilt could not be indiſputably clear, for we have no legal evidence of ANY. The trial being a mere mockery of juſtice, nothing more can be concluded againſt him from thence, than that his life was an obſtacle to the further views of his perſecutors. Perhaps it might have been ſpared, had the nation in general been diſpoſed at that time to acknowledge any ſupreme but him. This being more than their ſucceſs warranted them to expect, they thought it expedient, that he ſhould die, and invented a murder, which might inſpire general terror, by operating as a defiance of law, juſtice, and humanity.

" They could not well plead, that they were fairly poſſeſſed of his perſon. We know, that he did not fall into their hands by the mere chance of war. If that ſhould be alleged, then they were confeſſedly guilty of a violation of the laws of war, known only among ſavage nations for many centuries paſt.

" The incompetency of the court by which he was tried, which alone was ſufficient to vitiate all their proceedings, is ſo clear, that it would be loſs of time to inſiſt upon it.

" And thus this pretended act of juſtice, all theſe exceptions to it conſidered, is left to labour under its true deſcription, of the moſt flagrant injuſtice and inhumanity, unworthy of Engliſhmen, of ſoldiers, of good citizens, and of ſerious chriſtians.

" It aſtoniſhed all Europe, as a fact incredible; it put an end to the life of a King, who ſhewed by his death, how well he deſerved to live; it ſent his family into exile, where they actually and largely imbibed the obnoxious principles of religion and government imputed to him, and became unfit to fill his throne; and it ſuſpended for a ſeaſon a conſtitution, which was happily too vigorous to be for ever aboliſhed by the moſt daring violence.

" A guilt of this horrible magnitude, with all its circumſtances new in the hiſtory of mankind, was the produce of a long CIVIL WAR, and ſo became a ſtriking admonition to all poſterity, that, however dreadful other public calamities may be, there is none, except eſtabliſhed tyranny, ſo dreadful, as that confuſion of crimes, vices, ill humours, rapacious violences, and diabolical deſigns, which conſtitute a civil war.

" May we of the preſent reign, enjoying every bleſſing ſociety can give, and moſt of them ſuch as that generation had not the leaſt ground to hope for, retain ſuch a ſenſe of our happineſs, as may ſecure us, to as diſtant a period as national happineſs can reach, from all danger of thoſe complicated miſeries, attendant upon a people ſeparated from their God, at hoſtile variance with their king, weary of the conſtitution of their government, and raſhly ſporting away their civil and domeſtic happineſs!" P. 111.

In Sermon VII. the importance of a Chriſtian *conduct*, as indiſpenſable to the *profeſſion* of Chriſtianity, is well ſet forth. There

There is ſomething curious, as well as uſeful, in the following remarks on man's power or faculty of *Inconſiſtency*.

"It is one of the diſtinctions of human nature to be capable of Inconſiſtency. Other animals follow the direction and impulſe of their ſenſes; and moſt of them have neither temptation nor capacity, to depart from one uniform courſe. Man has his reaſon, and laws of different kinds, to direct him; but being more than a machine, he has it in his power to pervert his reaſon, and to go aſtray from the path which he knows would lead him to life.

"This unhappy faculty, if it may be ſo called, is inſeparable from the privilege he enjoys of being a free agent; and is, indeed, one proof that he is ſo, conſidering the powerful motives and encouragements he has to be uniform and conſiſtent." P. 122.

The eighth diſcourſe is upon our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount. The ninth is upon the eſtabliſhed Liturgy of our Church, in which are many juſt commendations of that admirable form of prayer, together with ſome forcible arguments in behalf of forms in general. Sermon X. is upon Private Prayer, from Matth. vi. 6; in which it is ſhown, not that private prayer is recommended to the excluſion of public prayer, but that the true ſpirit of prayer conſiſts in the private and inward devotion of the ſupplicant. Sermon XI. is an ingegious diſcourſe on the Conformity of the World, particularly renounced by the Apoſtle, Romans xx. 2; in which the author ſhows, that there was probably ſomething local, and peculiarly appropriate, to the Romans, in the view of the Apoſtle; that the precept of the text was principally directed againſt thoſe prevailing practical errors: a few of theſe are more particularly dwelt upon, ſuch as "*that a life of mere pleaſure, diſtinct from vice, is an innocent life;*" that "*the appearance of happineſs is more deſirable than the real poſſeſſion of it;* that "*a ſenſe of honour is a higher and more cogent principle of action than a ſenſe of duty;*" and, laſtly, "*that the whole of religion conſiſts in acts of apparent piety.*" Sermon XII. was preached on the Aſcenſion Day, from Coloſſ. iii. 2. Sermon XIII. on ſeeking after the Kingdom of God. Sermon XIV. is an Aſſize Sermon, in which the evil doings of mankind, with the conſequent guilt and miſery, are referred to one general habit of *inconſideration;* a term, the propriety of which we ſhall not ſtop to diſpute, as the ſenſe in which it is uſed by the pious author is rendered perfectly intelligible by the drift of the diſcourſe*. Sermon XV. was preached

* There is another term twice uſed by the learned prelate, to which our ears and eyes are not accuſtomed, "inevaſible."

before the Governors of the Magdalen Hoſpital; for the credit of that admirable inſtitution, we ſhall ſelect the following paſſage:

"It appears, that of the women admitted from the beginning of the inſtitution, about two thirds have been completely reformed, reſtored to the world, and ſent out into ſuch uſeful employments, as make their reformation a benefit to their country, as well as a bleſſing to themſelves.

"This authentic and comfortable aſſurance, that your labour has not been in vain, will attract the notice of all who have obſerved, how difficult it is, in moſt caſes, to give a new direction to the human mind, after it has been for ſome time bent upon a vicious courſe, and ſhut againſt every acceſs from good advice or example." P. 268.

Sermon XVI. was preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel; and much of this diſcourſe is an hiſtorical account of the valuable labours of the Society; it was preached in 1784. Sermon XVII. upon the Benefits of Adverſity, has many excellent thoughts, well oppoſed to ſome particular errors of enthuſiaſm (p. 306, l. 5). The obſervations on ſuicide, immediately ſubſequent, are alſo of great value. The laſt diſcourſe was preached for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy; and their cauſe is ably pleaded by a fair and impartial enumeration of the hardſhips of that profeſſion, too little thought of by thoſe who are diſpoſed to rail at the emoluments of the Church. From this Sermon, we ſhall produce an extract peculiarly applicable to the times.

"But if the difficulties, with which an indigent clergyman is embarraſſed, were barely tolerable, in a ſtate of celibacy, how ſhall he become exemplary in diſcharging the more expenſive duties of domeſtic life? For the change of his condition is but ſeldom attended with a proportionable change in his circumſtances.

"Self-denial was ſo much his duty, and, by neceſſity, become ſo habitual to him, during his celibacy, that his own wants were leſs preſſing, in proportion as his mind was formed for inattention to them. But he has now communicated a part of his ſorrows to one, whom he would wiſh to ſee the partaker only of joys and comforts. Many conveniences, which he denied to himſelf, he cannot withhold from her. Perhaps, from a little human infirmity, he may wiſh her to appear in a manner more conſiſtent with his character, than with his revenue. Perhaps the world may expect more of this kind from him, than even his tenderneſs for her, ſtraitened as it is by his circumſtances, could incline to.

"In the midſt of all this concern for her decent ſupport, conſider how bitterly the proſpect of his own death muſt affect him! "The remembrance of death is bitter to the man who liveth at reſt in his poſſeſſions. It is grievous to him to quit a world, in which he has but little to vex him, and proſperity in all things." The oppoſite condition

condition ſhould ſeem to render death deſirable. And ſo it would, were not the diſtreſſes he labours under tranſmitted, with great aggravation, to one, for whom he is more ſolicitous, than for himſelf. After all his ſtruggles with the difficulties attending a narrow ſupport, he is to leave her deſtitute of any; and has only the ſmall comfort of hoping, that ſhe may be recommended to ſome ſhare, in a charity, diſtinct from that now before us, eſtabliſhed merely for the relief of the unhappy Widows of poor Clergymen.

"But the ſcene, which this painful ſeparation exhibits to our minds, becomes much more affecting, if we conſider them ſurrounded with a numerous offſpring, and diſtracted by anxious cares for their education and future ſubſiſtence.

"The natural tenderneſs of a parent, is known to operate too ſtrongly in the education of his child. It degenerates into an infirmity, of which a benevolent mind would rather compaſſionate the effect, than cenſure the cauſe.

"But here is a parent, who was rendered unhappy by every laudable emotion of tenderneſs for his child. His parochial and domeſtic cares limited his temporal views; and his regard to his duty, confined, perhaps, very great talents to his own profeſſion. He was forming many pleaſing ſchemes for educating his children, in order to raiſe them above the wants, by which himſelf was depreſſed, but was called, prematurely, from the enjoyment of thoſe wiſhes, and interrupted, in the hopes of happineſs of a ſuperior kind for himſelf, by the apprehenſion of miſery to his family." P. 328.

Subjoined to theſe diſcourſes are two excellent Charges to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Hereford; the one delivered at his Lordſhip's Primary Viſitation in 1789; the other in the year 1792. The former on Catechetical Inſtruction, in ſome parts too much fallen into diſuſe; the latter, on a due obſervance of the Holy Communion, in which are many admirable obſervations, with ſome moſt judicious hints upon preaching. Among theſe, we particularly recommend to the notice of young miniſters in general, the Biſhop's cautions againſt entering unneceſſarily upon polemical ſubjects, before a congregation not competent to accompany them through ſuch arguments.

We have now proceeded regularly through this volume of diſcourſes, not ſo much by way of recommending them to public notice (the name and ſtation of the author are ſufficient for that purpoſe) or by way of ſtamping any additional credit on them by our encomiums; but for the pleaſure of teſtifying our reſpect for the venerable author, before the work becomes, what he himſelf has called it (we are happy to ſay prematurely) *poſthumous*.

ART. VII. *A Treatiſe on the Morbid Affections of the Knee-Joint. By James Ruſſell, F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and One of the Surgeons to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.* 8vo. 242 pp. 6s. Laing, Edinburgh; Longman and Rees, London. 1802.

THE art of ſurgery has received great improvements within theſe few years, from the diligence with which many of its ingenious profeſſors have inveſtigated the nature, traced the progreſs, and deſcribed the ſymptoms of various local diſeaſes. The examination of the morbid appearances by diſſection, and the repreſentation of thoſe appearances by engravings, have, in no ſmall degree, conduced to the ſame end. From all theſe ſources, a more accurate knowledge of each particular affection has been acquired, and better and more ſcientific modes of treatment have been adopted.

Among the number of thoſe who have thus contributed to the advancement of this branch of the healing art, may be deſervedly ranked the author of the preſent Treatiſe; a work which, added to that publiſhed ſome years ago by Mr. Ford, leaves little to be deſired on the ſubject of joint diſeaſes.

In the preſent Treatiſe, we have an account of the principal diſeaſes of the knee-joint, not including fracture or diſlocation of the bones, nor thoſe morbid affections which ariſe from aneuriſms of the popliteal artery; for theſe (in the author's opinion) are not neceſſarily connected with the diſeaſes which form the ſubject of this publication. He treats, in Chap. I. of Superficial Injuries; in Chap. II. of Injuries upon the Burſæ below the Patella; in Chap. III. of Tumours containing Blood; in Chap. IV. of White Swelling; in Chap. V. of Simple Inflammatory Attack; in Chap. VI. of Dropſical Swellings; in Chap. VII. of an "Uncommon Diſeaſe;" in Chap. VIII. of Moveable Bodies in the Knee-Joint. The ſucceeding Chapters, as far as the XIVth, relate to the Prognoſis, and cure of theſe Diſeaſes; and the ſubjects of that, and the remaining Chapter, are the Burſæ Mucoſæ, and Anchyloſis. Then follow ſome formulæ of topical applications, and three engravings.

When we reflect on the ſtructure of the knee, and other large joints of the body, we cannot be ſurpriſed that the internal affections of thoſe parts ſhould be of ſo ſerious a nature as they generally are; but it does appear extraordinary, that external injuries of the knee-joint, apparently ſlight, and which in other places would ſoon get well, ſhould ſometimes prove not only extremely troubleſome, but even fatal. Yet of this

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fact, two remarkable inſtances are here recorded. In one of them, the ſkin and integuments of the joint being deſtroyed by a burn, an obſtinate and painful ſore ſucceeded; this was accompanied with a gradually increaſing diſcharge of matter, which brought on hectic fever, under which the patient ultimately ſunk. In the other inſtance, a large portion of the ſkin being torn from the anterior part of the knee, the patella was denudated, and becoming dead, was at length looſened and caſt off from the ſurrounding living parts, leaving only a ſmall aperture, which was filling up with granulations, and ſeemed to be on the point of healing, when ſuddenly the patient was ſeized with an attack of hoſpital-gangrene, and died.

Injuries of the burſæ, often below the patella, are followed by a preternatural accumulation of fluid in thoſe ſacks, which ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed from the maturation of an abſceſs. Where the diagnoſis is uncertain, the practitioner is adviſed to wait, till time diſcloſes the true nature of the complaint; as the delay of a day or two can be of no bad conſequence, compared with the riſk of opening a burſa, contrary to intention. Other important obſervations, relative to the burſæ mucoſæ, occur in the XIVth Chapter, which, in a manner very inconvenient to the reader, the author has inſerted there, and thus broken the connection of the ſubject. His plan, in this and other inſtances, of diſjoining the method of cure, from the deſcription of ſymptoms, we cannot commend.

Effuſions of blood in the knee-joint are rare. When they do not diſcuſs, they require to be evacuated by an opening made into the tumor; a tedious and painful, but the only, method of cure.

A very large portion of this volume is devoted to the conſideration of that frequent and formidable diſeaſe, termed white ſwelling, the ſeveral ſpecies and varieties of which, together with the appearances on diſſection, are well deſcribed, and the beſt modes of treatment pointed out by the author. He is of opinion, that the diſeaſe begins in the parts exterior to the joints, namely, in the ligaments and membranous ſubſtances, and that it ſpreads from thence to the cartilages and bones. The progreſs of white ſwelling is ſubject to great variation. In ſome caſes it is very rapid, the diſeaſe reaching its termination in a few weeks; in others, it is as tardy, going on for thirteen or fourteen years, before it arrives at that period when amputation becomes neceſſary. In regard to its nature, our author, in common with other writers, conſiders it as belonging to the claſs of ſcrofulous affections. It occurs in conſtitutions manifeſtly ſcrofulous; the appearances of the diſeaſed parts have

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all the characters of that diſorder; and in thoſe countries (in particular Italy) where ſcrofula is rare, the white ſwelling is almoſt entirely unknown. Among the ſeveral varieties of this complaint which are here deſcribed, that which was firſt noticed by Mr. Cheſelden is mentioned: it is accompanied with a deep excruciating pain, but without any external inflammation or *tumor*: the only morbid appearance on diſſection is a præternatural ſoftneſs of the bones. Can this diſeaſe be properly termed a *white ſwelling?* We ſhall add, in this place, the ſubſtance of the author's obſervations on the treatment of this diſorder; though, in the work itſelf, they are removed to a diſtant chapter.

Whenever an uneaſineſs in the knee-joint excites a ſuſpicion that a white ſwelling may be forming, the limb ſhould be kept at reſt, and all expoſure to cold and wet avoided. When the ſwelling becomes manifeſt, its diſcuſſion muſt be attempted, by bleeding with leeches, and cold applications; ſuch as a ſolution of ceruſſa acetata: at the ſame time gentle aperient medicines ſhould be given; and a temperate, and rather ſparing, manner of living preſcribed. This temperate mode of proceeding is ſuited to the early ſtage of thoſe caſes, in which there is a local circumſcribed pain, and partial ſwelling of the joint; but, in other forms of the diſorder, in which there is a ſudden enlargement of the knee, from the copious effuſion of a lymphatic fluid, without evident marks of inflammation, topical bleeding is judged unneceſſary, and the cure is attempted by aſtringent and ſtimulant applications, ſuch as a decoction of oak-bark, and ſolutions of vitriolic ſalts. In theſe caſes, too, ſo ſtrict a diet is not required. In that variety which is brought on by external violence, no benefit is derived from bleeding with leeches; cold aſtringent ſolutions have anſwered better; but, beſt of all, a large bliſter. If the diſeaſe yield not, in its early ſtage, to this method, and no advantage be gained by repeated topical bleedings, warm fomentations are recommended, agreeably to the practice of the French ſurgeons; a practice which, though it may not always effect a cure, ſeldom fails of affording temporary relief. Oily liniments, with or without opium or camphor, may at the ſame time be uſed. If no good is derived from this plan, recourſe ſhould be had to ſtimulant applications, capable of producing inflammation, veſication, or ulceration on the ſurface of the joint; ſuch are the ammoniacum-plaſter, linimentum ammoniæ, &c. In the employment of electricity, he has been diſappointed; and iſſues, he thinks, have been overrated by other practitioners. Setons he condemns. The intentions above-mentioned are beſt fulfilled by means of bliſ-

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ters. The method of bliſtering one half of the knee firſt, and, when that is healing, the other half, thus applying a ſucceſſion of bliſters alternately to the two ſides of the knee, has certainly ſucceeded (the author admits) in many inſtances; but, upon the whole, he prefers, as the moſt ſpeedy, powerful, and effectual practice, the application of one large bliſter over the whole ſurface of the ſwelling; from which a diſcharge muſt be conſtantly kept up, until the complaint relents. This he acknowledges to be a painful mode of cure; but, as it is a laſt reſource, muſt be perſiſted in, notwithſtanding all ſolicitations to the contrary, on the part of the patient or friends. The ſavine ointment may be employed, to keep up the diſcharge; and, to abate the pain, opiates ſhould be given. To ſupport the ſtrength, Peruvian bark, or vitriolic acid, duly diluted with water, and a mild nouriſhing diet, will be proper. In ſome varieties of this diſorder, after attempts at diſcuſſion have failed, it is proper to evacuate the collected fluid, by an opening made into the joint. This leaves a running ſore, difficult to be healed, but ſometimes cured by ſea-bathing. Stimulant injections and preſſure by bandages ſeldom ſucceed in obliterating the cavity; the only other alternatives are, a longitudinal diviſion of the ſkin, or a ſeton, which laſt the author prefers. In that painful variety deſcribed by Mr. Cheſelden, reſt, in a horizontal poſture, leeches, and cold ſaturnine ſolutions, are recommended. When all theſe methods fail, it becomes neceſſary to amputate the limb, in order to ſave the patient's life; and this ſhould be done as ſoon as poſſible after the caſe is declared deſperate.

The "Uncommon Diſeaſe," which is the ſubject of the ſeventh Chapter, conſiſts in a very large ſwelling of the joint, of an irregular ſhape and firm conſiſtence. There is no ſuperficial redneſs, nor any fluctuation; and, though the ſize of the tumor is ſo much larger, yet the pain is much leſs, than that of a white ſwelling. In one caſe of this affection, the knee meaſured twenty-eight inches in circumference. On diſſection, the head of the tibia is found in a very diſeaſed ſtate, exhibiting a honey-comb appearance, and being exceedingly fragile [friable.] The upper part of the fibula is alſo affected. The diſeaſe of the ſoft parts, to which the bone is every where contiguous, reſembles what has been vaguely termed a ſchirrous maſs. It is an incurable diſeaſe; and, what is very remarkable, in every inſtance of the advanced ſtage of it, amputation has proved fatal, owing to the hæmorrage which has followed, and which the author imputes to a morbid condition of the arteries. The nature and origin of this ſingular diſeaſe are at preſent wholly unknown. Much intereſting

matter

matter will be found in the other Chapters; but we muſt now cloſe our account of this Treatiſe, which bears evident marks of being the reſult of patient obſervation, long experience, and matured judgment. It may, indeed, be pronounced to be a moſt valuable practical work.

Of the three accompanying plates, the firſt repreſents the "Uncommon Diſeaſe;" the ſecond, a caſe of Anchyloſis, from ſimple inflammation; and the third, a ſpecies of Anchyloſis, conſequent to a white ſwelling, that occurred in infancy.

ART. VIII. *Londinium Redivivum; or, an Ancient Hiſtory and Modern Deſcription of London. Compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian MSS. and other authentic Sources. By James Peller Malcolm.* 4to. 1l. 1s Rivingtons. 1802.

MUCH as has been written on the ſubject of the vaſt metropolis of the Britiſh empire; its wide circumference perpetually enlarging, its increaſe of population, its wealth, and ſplendid edifices, ſtill preſent an inexhauſtible ſource of curioſity, and will well reward the diligence of every local hiſtorian. On the other hand, its antiquities, though ſo frequently explored, are ſufficiently numerous, as well as intereſting, to animate the zeal of the topographical enquirer. Mr. Malcolm appears to be remarkably well qualified for the taſk he has undertaken. Perſevering in his reſearches, clear in his arrangement, plain and yet forcible in his narrative, he exhibits himſelf to public notice, as a worthy ſucceſſor of Stowe; and his book will, we doubt not, have the place it merits in every antiquarian collection. We have at preſent only a part of the author's intended work; of the extent of which, we cannot, from the plan which he has purſued, form any idea. He begins with a ſhort account of the Increaſe of London; and then proceeds to diſcuſs his ſubjects, in alphabetical order. By this arrangement, we are precipitately removed, from the Pariſh Church of St. Mary Axe, in the City, to the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter; and again, from hence, to the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, near the Royal Exchange. Some may, perhaps, object to this; but to us it ſeems not to be attended with any particular inconvenience.

The ſubjects principally diſcuſſed in this volume are, the churches and pariſhes and local hiſtory of St. Alphage, Allhallows, St. Mary Axe, the Eaſt-India-Houſe, &c. &c. in the

the City, with the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter. This laſt occupies a ſpace of 169 pages. We have alſo an excellent hiſtory of the Charter-Houſe, which fills a portion of 60 pages more. The reader will probably be pleaſed with the following ſpecimens.

" It would be a labour of little leſs difficulty to attempt to deſcribe the varying form of a ſummer cloud, than to trace from year to year the outline of London. Ever upon the increaſe, theſe pages will ſcarcely have been peruſed, ere new matter might be found to ſwell them. When this enormous maſs will be completed, is beyond our powers of calculation. The fallacy of conjecture on ſuch ſubjects may be proved from Sir William Petty's " Political Arithmetic, 1683;" when he endeavours to demonſtrate that the growth of London muſt ſtop of itſelf before the year 1800, at which time, he adds, the population muſt be 5,359,000 perſons.

" Although the city hath been wonderfully enlarged ſince Sir William's time, his plan muſt be extended ſome centuries farther, before his latter prediction can be verified, ſuppoſing the increaſe to be in the paſt proportion.

" My readers, then, will no doubt forgive my proceeding to plain matter of fact.

" The preſent war has been a great check to the enterpriſing ſpirit of builders; conſequently the improvements have been nearly confined to the Northern ſide of the metropolis, and have chiefly been in the hands of one eminent builder, Mr. Burton. The grounds are thoſe belonging to the Foundling Hoſpital and the Duke of Bedford.

" The ſite of Guildford-ſtreet was formerly a path, which led from the Earl of Roſslyn's houſe, at the back of Queen-ſquare, and the gardens of Ormond-ſtreet, round the front wall of the Foundling Hoſpital, to Gray's-inn-lane, and was generally bounded by ſtagnant water, at leaſt twelve feet lower than the ſquare. This place has been raiſed to a level with the adjoining ſtreets, and a conſiderable addition made to the garden of the ſquare, which indeed, however pleaſant, is but a ſmall compenſation for the loſs of a beautiful view of Hampſtead and Highgate, hidden by majeſtic houſes, adorned with Tuſcan pillars. The trees and Grecian gateway of the Foundling Hoſpital (which formed a curve oppoſite Lamb's conduit-ſtreet, and are now made to range with the reſt of the wall) give a grand finiſh to the whole. The inhabitants are of the firſt reſpectability, and the houſes large and well proportioned.

" Brunſwick-ſquare has for its Eaſtern termination the gardens of the Foundling and its Weſtern ſide. On this part there is no paſſage, the rails of the area reaching to the wall of the garden. The houſes are all of the ſame height, though of unequal breadths. The views from the Weſt ſide of the ſquare ſhew, through a number of trees, the diſtant range of buildings beyond the verdant ſlope at the New River Head, Pentonville, with St. Mary's ſteeple, Iſlington, and, between other trees, the white colonade of the hoſpital, its gravel walks, and graſs plats. The length of the ſquare from North to South is 182 paces, and the breadth 150.

" Bedford

" Bedford Houſe, in Bloomſbury-ſquare, deſigned by Inigo Jones for the Earl of Southampton (a building with little pretenſions to taſte or magnificence) has been ſold by the Duke for about 5000l. and taken down. The ſite now forms a continuation of Ruſſell-ſtreet. The North front, with a grand avenue of lime trees, had a good effect from the fields; and its vicinity to the Muſeum, whoſe grounds and trees were ſomewhat ſimilar, made that part of London pleaſing and reſpectable.

" The gallery at Bedford Houſe contained Sir James Thornhill's copies of the cartoons, which were purchaſed at the late ſale for 450l. by the Duke of Norfolk, who bought the marble chimney-piece of the ſame gallery for 300 guineas.

" Montagu Houſe will now be loſt to view on all ſides.

" Roſslyn Houſe (formerly Lord Baltimore's, and afterwards the Duke of Bolton's) which forms the South-eaſt corner of Ruſſell-ſquare, together with the whole of Southampton-row, are deprived of the chearing proſpect of Bedford gardens and the fields, with the beautiful Hampſtead hills, and will be transformed into mere London, ſmoaky and dark.

" Perhaps, in theſe times of difficulty and diſtreſs, no plan has a more beneficial effect than thus employing ſo many hands, which would have otherwiſe been idle. When the exceſſive price of every article of neceſſity is conſidered, what heart is there but muſt rejoice at the buſy ſcene this neighbourhood preſents, and bleſs the proprietors?

" Ruſſell-ſquare is about 280 paces each way, and the houſes will be very elegant.

" Another ſquare, to be called Taviſtock, is already formed, with a ſpacious ſtreet, commencing in Bloomſbury, paſſing over the ſite of Bedford Houſe, and Northward, acroſs Ruſſell-ſquare, to the fields.

" Thus, in a very ſhort period, all remembrance of what this place *was* will paſs away, and be forgotten.

" In order to expedite theſe great works, the proprietors offer the leaſes for 99 years, and the houſes are to be from 500l. to 4000l. value. They lend ſums of 150l. to 600l. for three years, to ſuch perſons as chuſe to accept them, and ſell materials for building at reaſonable prices.

" Several acres of ground North of the above ſquare, on the new road, have been converted into gardens, for culinary and other plants. In the centre of one a very elegant cottage has been erected, whoſe ruſtic thatched roof is ſupported by trunks of trees.

" Somers Town, though little has been added to it for ſix years paſt, is of recent date. The only houſe in it of any age is *The Brill Tavern*, which, ſo lately as 1792, was approached by a pleaſant path, through a white turnſtile, where *Judd's Place* now ſtands.

" The principal public ſtructure is a chapel, firſt called *Bethel*, afterwards *St. Paul's*, and now *Bethel Meeting*, for Anabaptiſts. As ſuch it has more appearance of proſperity than when uſed by the Eſtabliſhed Church.

" The Methodiſts have a chapel and ſeveral private places of worſhip, and gain many proſelytes.

" The

" The two principal ſtreets are *Chalton* and *Wilſtead*. The former contains many very good houſes at 30l. rent, and upwards, and terminates in a Polygon, which, of all plans for buildings, has the worſt effect, becauſe but five ſides of ſixteen can be ſeen at once. However, this Greek-termed place cannot want for celebrity, when it is known that there lived, and there died, the far-famed *Mrs. Wolſtonecraft Godwin*, and that there ſtill lives her not leſs famed huſband, *Mr. Godwin*.

" The rents in this town average from 10l. to 45l.

" Somers Town, in addition to its Engliſh inhabitants, contains about 1000 French emigrants, of every deſcription. Thoſe unfortunate perſons behave with the moſt exemplary prudence; and, in ſeveral years reſidence near them, I have never heard one complaint of their conduct. From reaſons known only to themſelves, they decline every attempt towards ſociability with the Engliſh, and will not learn *our* language, though *we* are ſo fond of theirs. Would it be believed that, after eight years reſidence, perſons ſhould be found, who cannot explain their wants in a ſhop for the moſt trivial articles, or make themſelves underſtood in the moſt common enquiries? And yet it *is* thus with many learned Frenchmen.

" Whatever additions have been made to other parts of London, being of leſs conſequence, ſhall be noticed in the ſeveral pariſhes to which they belong.

" He that would write of the age of London would endeavour in vain to find *new* matter. Let it ſuffice for us, that we inhabit it at a period when it is moſt improved, and moſt worthy of being called the emporium of the world; whether we view it as covering ſo many miles of ground, or for its riches, or for its mild and equal government. Shall I ſpeak of the derivation of its name? That would be fruitleſs; for, have not Stowe, and all his ſucceſſors, told us the ſame ſtory? Or of its governors? Do we not all know that they are a corporate body, compoſed of mayor, aldermen, and common-council men? Would it not alſo be unneceſſary to dwell on the diviſion of wards into pariſhes?

" Be it my taſk to ſearch, among the almoſt forgotten and decayed writings of paſt ages, for circumſtances of intereſt and amuſement; to place in a new light the manners and tranſactions of our anceſtors. To trace the lapſe of ages, has ever been my favourite purſuit. It is the irreverſible decree of Nature, that the hard fronts of rocks ſhall be excoriated by numberleſs tempeſts, ſides of mountains be ſwept down by torrents, and the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable buildings moulder into duſt. What ſhall the hiſtorian do more than record the æra, or deſcribe the ſurface?

" Many and various are the ſubjects of the following pages; yet all, except one, are from the hands of man, periſhable as himſelf, and their duration but for a few centuries.

" Not ſo Nature's grand ruin, now firſt known, on the Iſle of Dogs. There full ſcope for conjecture is ſpread before us. All remnants and tottering fragments of what we call Antiquity are modern in compariſon.

" The ſerpentine windings of the Thames have ever been detrimental to the commerce of London; and any perſon but little acquainted

quainted with the art of navigation muſt have perceived the vaſt circuit by water between Limehouſe and Blackwall; while the diſtance acroſs the iſle is comparatively ſmall.

" The river, too, is much obſtructed by the number of veſſels moored off Deptford, Thoſe inconveniences ſuggeſted the plan of making wet docks for the Weſt India ſhips, and a canal through the Iſle of Dogs. By the former, the trade will be ſecured from depredations, and the veſſels from damage; and, by the latter, a ſhort and ſafe paſſage obtained between Blackwall and Limehouſe. This vaſt receptacle of wealth will range Eaſt and Weſt, parallel to the hamlet of Poplar.

" I have endeavoured to give ſome idea of the diſtance ſaved, by pacing the ground on the bank of the river and the canal. The circuit is about 5640 paces; the length of the canal is 1806; difference 3834.

" By digging a certain number of feet, and laying the earth taken out on the adjoining ground, the depth neceſſary for the docks will be obtained. At this depth hath a foreſt been hidden for unnumbered centuries.

" The ſurface of the Iſle is a fine black mould, producing rich paſture for many herds of cattle that have been fattened there.

" The ſtrata are compoſed of reddiſh-yellow, and blackiſh-yellow earth, ſand, lead-coloured clay, in ſome inſtances veined with a beautiful vivid blue, and ſome pebbles mixed with black mud, ſimilar to the low-water borders of a river.

" Beneath thoſe, eight feet from the graſs, lies the foreſt; a maſs of decayed twigs, leaves, and branches, encompaſs huge trunks, rotted through, yet perfect in every fibre. The bark is uninjured, and the whole were evidently torn up by the roots. I have ſome pieces of this wood, which, when gathered, were of full ſize. They are now ſhrunk like a withered vegetable; but do not crumble like thoſe trees which fall and decay in foreſts. Much of it has been dried and burnt by the inhabitants of Poplar.

" There were elms of great bulk, and one of three feet four inches diameter. I ſaw but one fir, and that was about twelve inches diameter.

" It was not without good reaſon, that the antients reduced the remains of their friends to aſhes. The incorruptibility of that ſubſtance was well known to them; and, as a farther proof of it, I found one branch of complete charcoal as ſound as if burnt but yeſterday. Thus might their duſt be preſerved for ever.

" After a moſt minute examination of every part of the works, where the ſoftneſs of the ſoil would permit me to tread, I have ſeen human bones, a thigh, and pieces of a ſcull, with thoſe of other animals, glaſs, chalk, oyſter and muſcle ſhells, broken filberts, but no metals.

" I feel it impoſſible to leave this ſublime diſplay of the progreſs of Time, without riſking ſome conjectures, which naturally ariſe from the ſubject. The firſt queſtion that occurs is, how happened it that ſuch a foreſt exiſted upon a ſpot many feet below the preſent high-water mark? And what convulſion could have levelled ſo many and ſuch vaſt trees (in one direction) from South-eaſt to North-weſt?

" Many

" Many large elms are now growing round the ſite of the antient Chapel, mentioned by our hiſtorians; but their roots barely reach to the bodies of thoſe in queſtion.

" How many ages, therefore, muſt have paſſed away, before the quantity of ſoil now on them could have accumulated by the flux and reflux of the river, ſuppoſing an embankment to have given way!

" Or are we to conclude an earthquake, ſimilar to that which ſunk Port Royal in Jamaica, admitted the water of the Thames in an inſtant, and thus ſwept the trees before it all one way? The ſituation of the river makes this idea, at leaſt, plauſible. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the cataſtrophe was ſudden, from our finding human bones. Remote, indeed, muſt the dreadful ſcene have been, as both records and tradition are ſilent on the ſubject." P. 5.

Mr. Malcolm has given the hiſtory of the Eaſt-India-Houſe and Company, with a minuteneſs which ſome may think too circumſtantial; but the whole is curious and amuſing. We ſelect a part of it.

" THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

" When we view the annexed print of their original hall, can we credit that this was the foundation on which ſuch glory, riches, and ſplendour have been raiſed? Such are the fruits of induſtry and enterpriſe. The firſt members of the company, if they could witneſs the affairs of this world, would learn with aſtoniſhment, that ſhips of 1200 tons are now uſed for the trade to China; and, when fully prepared for the voyage, in proviſions and ſtores for 135 men, the coſt amounts to nearly 41,000l. Three of thoſe ſhips would monopolize, allowing for the difference in the value of money, their original ſtock.

" It will be neceſſary, in commencing a detail of the principal events which have attended the progreſs of this moſt reſpectable company to their preſent height of proſperity, to give an outline of their firſt charter, which was dated Dec. 31, 1600. Thus was the glorious reign of Elizabeth brightened at the cloſe with a gleam from the Eaſt, which has expanded, 200 years afterwards, into the full majeſty of day.

" The following privileges were granted, for fifteen years, to George Earl of Cumberland, and many other rich merchants; their title, " The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the Eaſt Indies." The governor was to be a member of the company; and twenty-four perſons to be elected, who managed the diſpoſition of the voyages, and other concerns. There was alſo a deputy governor. The election of officers on the 1ſt of July. Thomas Smythe, alderman, had the honour of preſiding as the firſt governor. Every brother, as the grant expreſſes it, was to take an oath of fealty to the company; and the committee were bound by oath to a true diſcharge of their duty. A general court or meeting might remove the governor on miſbehaviour. The queen permits the ſervants and apprentices of the company to trade into the country and parts of Aſia and Africa, and into and from all the iſlands, ports, and places of Aſia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the cape of Bona Eſperanza, to the ſtraits of Magellan. They were to fix their

their own place of meeting, and make laws for the governing themſelves, factors, and mariners; and to puniſh, either in body or by fine, provided they did not infringe on the laws of the realm. The fines for the uſe of the company. The firſt four voyages they were indulged the freedom of cuſtoms on goods not forbidden by law. "Six months and ſix months" were allowed on their inward entries, on bonds given. If any of their goods were ſpoiled or loſt outward-bound, the queen allowed the duties on others ſhipped afterwards. Goods imported were ſuffered to be exported in Engliſh veſſels within twelve months, at the firſt cuſtoms. They were permitted to ſend abroad foreign ſilver coin, to the amount of 30,000l. provided 6000l. was firſt coined at the mint; but this article applies to the firſt voyage. "The compā do promys and covenant to bringe from beyonde ſeas w'in 6 months after the ſettinge forthe of any other voiage, ſoe much golde or ſilver as we ſhal cary out in ſylver at any y^e ſaid other voiages. Therefore it were fitt, that when any of us bringe into ye lande either gold or ſylver from any place, that we ſhould before hand make notice thereof at alderman Moore's." The trade to be regulated according to the ordinances of the company, and not otherwiſe. Six good ſhips and ſix "pynnaces" to ſail yearly, with guns, and 500 men, unleſs they were forbidden in time of war. If any perſon brought articles from the Dutch ſettlements, they were to be forfeited, half to her majeſty, and half to the company; at the ſame time they might grant licences. If any perſon withheld his adventure, he was to be diſfranchiſed. The ſilver exported was to be entered at the cuſtom-houſes of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth; and they were forbid to trade to places in poſſeſſion of nations in amity with Great Britain. Two years notice in caſe of a diſſolution of the company by government.

"May 31, 1609, James I. foreſeeing the advantages likely to accrue from this company, renewed their charter for ever; and, in 1610, forbade any proceſs of law againſt them for exerciſe of their privileges.

"In the infancy of all great undertakings, and before rules and ordinances become reſpectable through long uſe, a want of ſubordination often occurs; and thus we find, that, by the year 1620, a merchant named Bragge petitioned the king and company for a redreſs of his grievances; wherein he ſays, "Heare the right, O Lord my King, and conſider unto my righteous cauſe; and let my pretence come forth from your moſt gratious preſence, and ſee right and equitie done unto me and my poore partners." And to Sir Thomas Smith and the company he thus addreſſes himſelf: "Nowe, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jeſus Xt, that yee all ſpeake one thing, and that there bee no diſſentions amongſt you; but bee knitt in one minde and in one judgment; for itt hath been declared unto me that there are contentions amongſt you."

"His claim is for 6875l. 5s. 4d. and, in the progreſs of his ſtatements, it is curious to obſerve the mixture of religion and merchandize, and the cutting applications of particular texts of Scripture.

"The following item does him credit. "For thirteen negroes, or Indian people. Well, for the eſtimation of theis poore ſoules, they

are

are not to be vallewed at any price. The cauſe why, I will ſhewe unto you. Becauſe the Lorde Jeſus hath ſuffered death aſwell for them as for all you. And therefore will I not reckon the price of Xtians. For, in time, the Lord may call them to be true Chriſtians; the which I moſt humbly beſeech." He adds, that the arrival of one of *his* ſhips kept an iſland of theirs from ſtarvation; and charges moderately for ſeveral articles.

" One item more. " For 20 doggs and a greate many catts, which, under God (as by your booke written of late), ridd away and devoured all the ratts in that iſland, which formerly eate up all your corne, and many other bleſſed fruits which that lande affoarded; well, for theis I will demaund but 5l. apeice for the doggs, and let the catts goe."

" The articles imported were at theſe prices 1620.

In India.	In England.
A book of muſlin 20s.	Sold at 30s. and 40s.
Zurat ſatins per piece 40s. . . .	——— 3l.
Taffata quilts	——— from 10l. to 20l.
Raw ſilk	——— 20s. per lb.
Indigo	——— 6s. 8d. per lb.
Long pepper	——— 2s. per lb.

" This petition (moſt exquiſitely written) is preſerved in the King's library of MSS. 17 B. 6. XVII.

" To follow them in their traffic year by year would take too great a portion of this work. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to the principal occurrences." P. 74.

A very curious part of this volume is the deſcription of the Original Covenant, between Henry VII. and Iſlip, Abbot of Weſtminſter; with two etchings, of the illuminations on that moſt ſplendid and beautiful deed, which is ſtill in perfect preſervation, in the Harleian collection of MSS. No. 1498. This recurrence to original documents, and exact notice of them, forms a ſtriking characteriſtic of Mr. Malcolm's work; ſtrongly contraſted to the chit-chat manner of Mr. Pennant, but much more acceptable, or at leaſt more uſeful, to the ſtudious antiquary.

The Plates, ten in number, are faithful repreſentations; ſome of them drawn and etched by the author himſelf. A work like this, at ſuch a period, and in this country, cannot poſſibly want encouragement. Accordingly, in a ſhort but pertinent Advertiſement, Mr. Malcolm returns his acknowledgments to Lord Spencer, the Biſhop of Lincoln, Mr. Gough, Mr. Nichols, &c. &c. We are ſorry, however, to learn, that there are perſons, in ſome pariſhes of the City, ſo mean and ill-judging, or ſo ignorant and ſo perverſe, as to deny acceſs to their pariſh regiſters. We hope that ſuch perſons, when they perceive by this volume, that no uſe has been made of ſuch indulgence, but what is alike honourable to the author and to the pariſhes deſcribed, will relax from their ſeverity.

For

For our parts, we ſincerely hope, that Mr. Malcolm will proſecute his work with the ardour which its commencement diſplays; and that he will experience the full and adequate reward of his labours.

ART. IX. *The Satires of Decimus Junius Juvenalis. Tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by William Gifford, Eſq. With Notes and Illuſtrations.* 4to. 486 pp. 1l. 11s. 6d. G. and W. Nicol. 1802.

WHEN a writer of acknowledged talents and eſtabliſhed fame produces a work for which he has already proved himſelf peculiarly qualified, judicial criticiſm has no very anxious taſk. Expectations founded on ſuch ſolid grounds are ſeldom fruſtrated; and the public critic will rather have to report upon facts, than to weigh and eſtimate merits. We do not mean, that judgment ſhould be laid aſleep; but that, ſuppoſing a certain degree of known abilities, there is little reaſon to expect, that their new fruits will not correſpond with their former produce. Whatever exceptions might be cited to invalidate this rule, the preſent publication will never be adduced for that purpoſe. The fame ſo juſtly acquired by the Baviad and Mæviad, long ago proved Mr. Gifford a moſt ſucceſsful ſtudent in the ſchool of Juvenal; and gave, for his tranſlation of that author, public pledges which are here moſt faithfully redeemed.

A finiſhed tranſlation of Juvenal was ſtill wanting to our language. In the verſion publiſhed under the name of Dryden, only five Satires were tranſlated by him, the 1ſt, 3d, 6th, 10th, and 16th. The reſt were the work of Tate, who tranſlated the 2nd and 15th, and of Duke, Bowles, C. Dryden, Stepney*, Hervey, Congreve, Power, Creech, and John Dryden, Jun. who tranſlated the remainder in their numeral order. That ſeveral of theſe were very able men (though a certain tranſlator, who knew nothing of them, was lately pleaſed to ſneer at them†) is undoubted. But ſtill a finiſhed tranſlation could ſcarcely be expected, from the union of ſo

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* Fabricius, in his Bibliotheca Latina, and after him Ruperti, ſays, that Stepney tranſlated ſome parts of Juvenal (quædam Juvenalis) not unſkilfully. But Stepney tranſlated only the 8th Satire; and his verſion of it is in the work which is called Dryden's.

† See Brit. Crit. vol. xix. p. 50.

many writers, who had not the example, and probably not even the precept, of care and fidelity from their mighty leader, Dryden. It may be ſurmiſed, that the tranſlations made by Dryden's two ſons would be reviſed by the father; it is even poſſible that he might retouch the reſt; though, from his indolence, not very likely: ſtill to correct a faulty verſion is not to make a good one; and he who is very indulgent to himſelf, will not be ſtrict with others. Owen's tranſlation* profeſſes fidelity, and ſometimes riſes to ſpirit, and almoſt to elegance; but it has the inconceivably ſtrange blemiſh of changing the meaſure in the fourth Satire, and rendering all the latter part of it in Hudibraſtic verſe. When cenſured for this conduct by the Critical Reviewers, Mr. Owen endeavoured, like an author, to defend it; but he who can ſee the ſmalleſt reſemblance between the ſatiric ſtyle of Juvenal and that of Butler, is the only perſon who can properly admit of the defence. On the whole, though extremely creditable to the tranſlator, both as a ſcholar and a writer, Mr. Owen's work is not ſuch as would be expected from a poet of the firſt rank; and ſuch a tranſlation only can be admitted as a claſſical repreſentation of a claſſic author. To the author of the Baviad, then, the field was open; but not to every one who could read the original, or turn an Engliſh couplet.

But, before we proceed to notice this Tranſlation, there are previous matters, of great intereſt and value, to which we muſt pay attention. There is an Introduction, in which the author, for very adequate reaſons, and in the moſt modeſt manner, gives a ſketch of his own early life; there is a Life of Juvenal, which, ſcanty as the materials of neceſſity muſt be, is rendered important by the mode of treating it; and there is an Eſſay on the Roman Satiriſts, full of the moſt ſatisfactory proofs of learning, judgment, and ſagacity. To theſe let us advert, in their order.

The Biographical Introduction, as it may be called, is written in a ſtyle of openneſs and ſimplicity ſo unaffected, and ſo touching, that the perſon who can read it without emotion, can have no feelings for the ſtruggles of genius, and little ſympathy with ſome of the beſt parts of the human character. "I am about to enter," ſays the author, "upon a very unintereſting ſubject." This is well ſaid. The egotiſm of a

* Publiſhed in 1785, and a ſecond time in 1786. The firſt edition, with Brewſter's tranſlation of Perſius ſubjoined; the ſecond, with a new one, by Mr. Owen, who was Rector of Warrington, and maſter of the free-ſchool there.

living author writing his own hiſtory, is commonly not only unintereſting, but diſguſting. But, from the circumſtances of the caſe, and from the mode in which it is conducted, the very contrary is the effect in this inſtance. The reaſon for taking up the ſubject is immediately ſubjoined. "But all my friends tell me that it is neceſſary to account for the long delay of the following work; and I can only do it by adverting to the circumſtances of my life. Will this be accepted as an apology?" We do not heſitate to anſwer that it will, or at leaſt that it ought. The ſubſtance of his very intereſting narrative, then, is briefly this. He was born at Aſhburton in Devonſhire, in April, 1757; the offspring of a father who, it ſeems, might have had ſome little property, had he been gifted with any prudence; but, being without it, divided his life between the occupations of a ſailor, in which he made a proficiency, and that of a plumber and glazier, for which he was probably leſs qualified. When he died, the victim of what is often miſcalled ſocial enjoyment, William, his eldeſt ſon, was under twelve years old, and a ſecond child, a ſon alſo, only eight months. In leſs than a twelvemonth his wife followed; a martyr to a very different ſervice, that of ſorrow, leaving the two boys completely orphans and deſtitute. A little ſchooling, and more hardſhips as a ſhip-boy in a coaſting veſſel, followed; and, at length, what ſeemed to cloſe the literary proſpects of young William, an engagement as an apprentice with a ſhoemaker, by the influence of his only protector at that time, and not a very kind one, his godfather*. Learning was now to be obtained only by ſtealth, which might perhaps increaſe the natural ardour for it, but of courſe impeded the acquirement. Yet, even in theſe untoward circumſtances, ſuch is the force of nature, a propenſity to rhyming ſhowed itſelf; and the attempts of the untaught poet, though he himſelf pronounces them moſt miſerable, were ſufficient at length to attract the attention of a man of ſagacity and taſte, Mr. Cookeſley, a ſurgeon of Aſhburton. Before we ſay more of this connection, which proved the hinge of young Gifford's fortune, we muſt give a ſhort ſpecimen of his early ſtudies, as extraordinary as any upon record.

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* The fate of his only brother was ſtill more melancholy, being, as is truly obſerved by Mr. G. literally

"The child of miſery baptiz'd in tears."

After being educated and apprenticed by pariſh charity, and ſuffering all the miſeries of ſuch a lot, he died at an early period, without experiencing any favourable change of fortune.

"I poſ-

"I poſſeſſed at this time but one book in the world; it was a Treatiſe on Algebra, given me by a young woman, who had found it in a lodging-houſe. I conſidered it as a treaſure; but it was a treaſure locked up: for it ſuppoſed the reader to be well acquainted with ſimple equation, and I knew nothing of the matter. My maſter's ſon had purchaſed Fenning's Introduction; this was preciſely what I wanted, but he carefully concealed it from me, and I was indebted to chance alone for ſtumbling upon his hiding place. I ſat up the greateſt part of ſeveral nights ſucceſſively; and before he ſuſpected that his treatiſe was diſcovered, had completely maſtered it. I could now enter upon my own; and that carried me pretty far into the ſcience.

"This was not done without difficulty. I had not a farthing on earth, nor a friend to give me one: pen, ink, and paper, therefore (in deſpite of the flippant remark of Lord Orford) were for the moſt part as completely out of my reach, as a crown and ſceptre. There was indeed a reſource, but the utmoſt caution and ſecreſy were neceſſary in applying it. I beat out pieces of leather as ſmooth as poſſible, and wrought my problems upon them with a blunted awl: for the reſt, my memory was tenacious, and I could multiply and divide by it to a great extent." P. 10.

Such is human nature; deny to native propenſity, or aptitude, call it which you pleaſe, the direct means of gratification, and it will ſurmount every thing but impoſſibilities to attain its object. With all the means afforded by regular education, this young man might have ſunk into indolence, though even his deſultory attempts would have been ſucceſsful; but debarred from pen and ink, he made even the implements of a mechanical art ſubſervient to the purpoſes of ſtudy. The attempts of this young author at poetry, were made under circumſtances no leſs diſadvantageous than his firſt ſteps in ſcience. Nevertheleſs they obtained him the notice, and, by degrees, the friendſhip of a man, whoſe active kindneſs and diſintereſted benevolence, finally extracted him from the unfavourable ſituation in which he had been placed. "In the twentieth year of my age," ſays he, "I was found by *Mr. William Cookeſley*, a name never to be pronounced by me without veneration:" and, let us add, never to be repeated by any man of worth or feeling, without admiration and eſteem. This moſt eſtimable man, a ſurgeon in a provincial town, with the income only of a good, but not liberally paid, buſineſs, and the counterbalance of a very large family, determined to reſcue ingenuity from oppreſſion, and to place it in the way to liberal exertion. The words of his *protégé* himſelf are too ſtriking to be omitted.

"It was my good fortune to intereſt his benevolence. My little hiſtory was not untinctured with melancholy, and I laid it fairly before him: his firſt care was to conſole; his ſecond, which he cheriſhed to the laſt moment of his exiſtence, was to relieve and ſupport me." P. xiii.

By this valuable friend, the poetical efforts of young Gifford were made known, a ſubſcription was raiſed for buying out the remaining year of his apprenticeſhip, and he was put under a proper maſter, to improve himſelf in neceſſary and uſeful learning. Thus placed in the line of his moſt ardent deſires, his progreſs was ſo rapid, that in two years and two months he was deemed fit for the univerſity; and having, by the intereſt of his benefactor, been nominated to an appointment of ſmall value at Exeter College, Oxford, he was thither transferred under the ſanction, and at the charge, of that excellent man. His Tranſlations from Juvenal had been begun under his inſtructor at Aſhburton, they were now continued by the advice of friends, and a ſubſcription for their publication was opened Jan. 1, 1781, by Mr. Cookeſley at Aſhburton, and by the author himſelf at Exeter College. This is the part of the narrative, for the ſake of which the reſt was principally written. Before the firſt Satire was entirely prepared for the intended publication, in which taſk the young author relied much upon the taſte and judgment of his vigilant friend Mr. Cookeſley, and not more than a fortnight from the opening of the ſubſcription, that excellent man died, leaving his adopted ſon, as he may almoſt be called, overwhelmed with grief and regret. The note ſubjoined by Mr. G. on this event of his friend's death, will be read by few eyes without ſuffuſion.

"I began this unadorned narrative on the 15th of January, 1801: twenty years have therefore elapſed ſince I loſt my benefactor and my friend. In the interval I have wept a thouſand times at the recollection of his goodneſs: I yet cheriſh his memory with filial reſpect; and, at this diſtant period, my heart ſinks within me at every repetition of his name." P. xvii.

What follows may eaſily be conjectured. The Tranſlation was ſuſpended for a time through affliction; when at length, after the lapſe of many months, the author was able to reſume it, he diſcovered that more qualifications were neceſſary for a complete tranſlation of Juvenal than it had yet been poſſible for him to acquire. The ſubſcriptions which had been received were, for the moſt part, returned; but as accident prevented the entire liquidation of that debt of honour, the tranſlator held himſelf ſtill bound, at ſome future period, to produce a work which ſhould juſtify his undertaking, and give ſatisfaction to his kind ſupporters. At the end of twenty years the account is finally diſcharged, how ably it will be our buſineſs to ſhow, in our account of the work. Mr. G. was not quite without a friend. The Rev. Servington Savery intereſted himſelf

himſelf warmly for him, and he had doubtleſs made other intimacies at College. But he was deſtined to experience a more remarkable turn of fortune, and to find, what is now nearly obſolete, even in name, A PATRON. Yes, it will be recorded, to the immortal honour of Richard EARL GROSVENOR, that, without recommendation, or any ſuggeſtion but his own ſagacity and benevolence, he took up the decided patronage of the preſent tranſlator of Juvenal, at a time when the protection of a man of learning or genius, by a perſon of rank or fortune, was an act unſanctioned by example, and, as the event has proved, not likely to be followed by imitation. A letter of Mr. G.'s had accidentally fallen into his Lordſhip's hands, his curioſity was excited to ſee the writer; when he ſaw him, he enquired who were his friends, and what his proſpects in life? The reply was ſimple and true; that he had no friends, nor any proſpects. That is, no friends likely or able to ſupport him. It was ſufficient. From that moment Lord Groſvenor charged himſelf with the preſent ſupport and future eſtabliſhment of the young author. He made him his friend, the companion of his ſon, and left him finally provided for by his intereſt, and in full enjoyment of the friendſhip of his exemplary ſucceſſor. Without recurring to any dry morality or invidious reflections, is it not extraordinary, that the taſte for this moſt refined and creditable ſpecies of luxury ſhould be ſo perfectly ſingular, in an age when the opulence of multitudes enables them ſo fully to command it? We ſhall here conclude our ſketch of Mr. Gifford's biographical introduction, and proceed to the other contents of his book.

The Life of Juvenal ſtands next in order: and when it is conſidered, that the whole materials for it are included in about five or ſix and twenty lines octavo, of an ancient Life, by ſome attributed to Suetonius, it will be owned that he has made the beſt of the ſubject. Yet the Life, after all, is ſhort; not being ambitiouſly or ſuperfluouſly extended; and is principally amplified by notes, which evince much ſagacity and ſoundneſs of judgment. This Life, without the notes, which are long, and are properly devoted to the diſcuſſion of particular points, we ſhall lay before our readers.

"Decimus Junius Juvenalis, the author of the following Satires, was born at Aquinum, a conſiderable town of the Volſci, about the year of Chriſt 38*. He was either the ſon or the foſter-ſon of a

* Ruperti places his birth in the year 42. This excellent editor, who has alſo publiſhed a valuable edition of Silius Italicus, Mr. G. calls *Rupert*, but he ſigns himſelf, at the end of his Preface, "*Ge. Alex. Ruperti* Gymn. Stadenſis Rector." *Rev.*

wealthy

wealthy freedman, who gave him a liberal education. From the period of his birth, till he had attained the age of forty, nothing more is known of him than that he continued to perfect himſelf in the ſtudy of eloquence, by declaiming, according to the practice of thoſe days: yet more for his own amuſement, than from any intention to prepare himſelf either for the ſchool or the courts of law. About this time, he ſeems to have diſcovered his true bent, and betaken himſelf to poetry. Domitian was now at the head of the government, and ſhewed ſymptoms of reviving that ſyſtem of favouritiſm which had nearly ruined the empire under Claudius, by his unbounded partiality for a young pantomime dancer, of the name of Paris. Againſt this minion, Juvenal ſeems to have directed the firſt ſhafts of that ſatire which was deſtined to make the moſt powerful vices tremble, and ſhake the maſters of the world on their thrones. He compoſed a few lines, on the influence of Paris, with conſiderable ſucceſs, which encouraged him in that kind of poetry: he had the prudence, however, not to truſt himſelf to an auditory, in a reign which ſwarmed with informers; and his compoſitions were, therefore, ſecretly handed about amongſt his friends. By degrees, he grew bolder; and, having made many additions to his firſt ſketch, or perhaps recaſt it, produced what is now called his ſeventh Satire, which he recited to a numerous audience. The conſequences were ſuch as he had probably anticipated: Paris, informed of the part he bore in it, was ſeriouſly offended, and complained to the Emperor, who, as the old account has it, ſent the author, by an eaſy kind of puniſhment, into Egypt, with a military command. To remove ſuch a man from his court, muſt undoubtedly have been deſirable to Domitian; and, as he was ſpoken of with kindneſs in the ſame Satire, which is entirely free from political alluſions, the *facetiouſneſs* of the puniſhment (though Domitian's was not a facetious reign) renders the fact not altogether improbable: yet, when we conſider that theſe reflections on Paris could ſcarcely have been publiſhed before 84, and that the favourite was diſgraced and put to death almoſt immediately after, we ſhall be inclined to doubt whether his baniſhment actually took place; or, if it did, whether it was of any long duration. That Juvenal was in Egypt is certain; but he might have gone there from motives of perſonal ſafety; or, as Salmaſius has it, out of curioſity. However this may be, it does not appear that he was ever long abſent from Rome; where a thouſand internal marks clearly ſhew that all his Satires were written. But whatever puniſhment might have followed the complaint of Paris, it had no other effect upon our author, than increaſing his hatred of tyranny, and turning his indignation upon the Emperor himſelf, whoſe hypocriſy, cruelty, and licentiouſneſs became, from that period, the object of his keeneſt reprobation. He profited, indeed, ſo far by his danger or his puniſhment, as to recite no more in public; but he continued to write during the remainder of Domitian's reign; in which he finiſhed, as I conceive, his ſecond, third, fifth, ſixth, and perhaps his thirteenth Satires*; the eighth I have always looked upon as his firſt.

* The reaſons for theſe conjectures muſt be ſought in the notes to the Life and to the Satires themſelves. *Rev.*

"In 95, when Juvenal was in his 54th year, Domitian baniſhed the philoſophers from Rome, and ſoon after from Italy, with many circumſtances of cruelty; an action for which, I am ſorry to obſerve, he is covertly praiſed by Quintilian. Though Juvenal, ſtrictly ſpeaking, did not come under the deſcription of a philoſopher, yet he might not unreaſonably entertain ſome apprehenſions for his ſafety; and, with many other perſons eminent for learning and virtue, judge it prudent to withdraw from the city. To this period I have always inclined to fix his journey to Egypt*. Two years afterwards, the world was happily relieved from the tyranny of Domitian; and Nerva, who ſucceeded, recalled the exiles. From this time, there remains little doubt of his being at Rome, where he continued his ſtudies in tranquillity.

"His firſt Satire, after the death of Domitian, ſeems to have been what is here called the fourth. About this time, too, he probably thought of reviſing and publiſhing thoſe he had already written; and compoſed that introductory piece which now ſtands at the head of his works. As the order is every where broken in upon, it is utterly impoſſible to arrange them chronologically; but I am inclined to think, that the eleventh Satire cloſed his poetical career. All elſe is conjecture; but in this he ſpeaks of himſelf as an old man,

Noſtra bibat vernum contracta cuticula ſolem;

and indeed he had now paſſed his grand climacteric.

"This is all that can be collected of the life of Juvenal; and how much of this is built upon uncertainties! I hope, however, it bears the ſtamp of probability, which is all I contend for; and which, indeed, if I do not deceive myſelf, is ſomewhat more than can be affirmed of what has been hitherto delivered on the ſubject.

"Little is known of his circumſtances; but, happily, that little is authentic, as it comes from himſelf. He had a competence. The dignity of poetry is never diſgraced in him, as it is in ſome of his contemporaries, by fretful complaints of poverty, or clamorous whinings for meat and clothes:—the little patrimony his foſter-father left him, he never diminiſhed, and probably never increaſed. It ſeems to have equalled all his wants, and, as far as appears, all his wiſhes. Only once he regrets the narrowneſs of his fortune; but the occaſion does him honour; it is ſolely becauſe he cannot afford a more coſtly ſacrifice to expreſs his pious gratitude for the preſervation of his friend; yet "two lambs and a youthful ſteer" beſpeak the affluence of a philoſopher, which is not belied by the entertainment provided for his friend Perſicus, in that beautiful Satire which I have called the laſt of his works. Farther it is uſeleſs to ſeek: from pride or modeſty, he has left no other notice of himſelf; or they have periſhed. Horace and Perſius, his immediate predeceſſors, are never weary of ſpeaking of themſelves. The life of the former might be written from his own materials, with the minuteneſs of a contemporary hiſtory; and the latter, who attained to little more than a third

* This appears to us alſo highly probable. *Rev.*

of

of Juvenal's age, has left nothing to be desired, on the only topics which could interest posterity,—his parent, his preceptor, and his studies."

Subjoined to this Life of Juvenal is an Essay on the Roman Satirists, highly creditable to the research and sagacity of the writer; and, to our apprehension, no less sound than acute in its decisions. Of the Greek Silli, or parodies, Mr. G. has brought a specimen into notice (p. xlii.) which will probably lead the learned to turn to the oration of Dio Chrysostom, where it is preserved: he gives nine lines out of thirty-six. From this Essay, after having inserted the Life of Juvenal, we can only insert the character of that author, which is drawn with truth and energy.

"Juvenal, like Persius, professes to follow Lucilius; but what was in one a simple attempt, is in the other a real imitation of his manner. Fluent and witty as Horace, grave and sublime as Persius, of a more decided character than the former, better acquainted with mankind than the latter, he did not confine himself to the mode of regulating an intercourse with the great, or to abstract disquisitions on the nature of scholastic liberty; but, disregarding the claims of a vain urbanity, and fixing all his soul on the eternal distinctions of moral good and evil, he laboured, with a magnificence of language peculiar to himself, to set forth the loveliness of virtue, and the deformity and horror of vice, in full and perfect display." P. li.

It will easily be conceived, that, after having dwelt thus long upon the preliminary matters, we cannot, in this present month, take up the examination of the Satires themselves. These, therefore, we reserve for a future opportunity.

(To be continued.)

ART. X. *An Account of some Experiments for Drilling and Protecting Turnips, in the Years* 1800, 1801, *and* 1802; *together with some Miscellaneous Observations on Agricultural Subjects. By Thomas Crowe Munnings.* 8vo. 84 pp. 2s. 6d. Bacon, Norwich; Baldwin, London. 1802.

IN our Review for May last (p. 465) we expressed a persuasion, that "an attention to agriculture on the part of the clergy, duly limited, would tend more to the real improvement of the *science* of agriculture, than all the boards and clubs which have yet been instituted in the kingdom." Mr. Munnings, by this account of his experiments relative to turnips, has strongly justified, and confirmed us in that persuasion.

For,

For, that he is a clergyman, we not only believe but know, though this circumſtance is unaccountably omitted in the title-page. It has been his good fortune (he ſays) "to hit upon a diſcovery which has been deemed a very material and important improvement in the management of the turnip-crop; of which improvement it is, in part, the buſineſs of the following pages to render an account." P. iv. The work is very properly addreſſed to Marquis Townſhend; becauſe,

"to an illuſtrious anceſtor of his Lordſhip, the County of Norfolk is ſo much indebted for the numerous benefits reſulting from a due attention to ſo valuable a vegetable, that amongſt her farmers, when "turnips" are the ſubject of their converſation, his name is recollected with a conſiderable degree of lively gratitude; and they are pleaſingly reminded, that "they were firſt inſtructed in the culture and the uſe of them by the precept and example of a TOWNSHEND." P. iii.

Mr. Munnings candidly appriſes us, "that it is *only* in the management of turnips, we are to look for *novelty:*" in what relates to *under-draining*, to *water-meadows*, and to inferior matters, he has written from obſervations on the works of others, not from his own experience. To his turnips, therefore, we ſhall chiefly confine our attention.

We muſt join, however, with the author, in his applauſe of the well-directed efforts of Mr. Salter, near Eaſt-Dereham; who has, within one year, ſucceſsfully executed more work in *under-draining*, than any other individual; and has, ſince 1795, completely "changed the face of an extenſive *heavy-land* farm, and produced, principally by means of UNDER-DRAINING, one of the moſt ſudden and laſting improvements in the County of Norfolk." P. 4.

The advantages of *water-meadows* are next ſet forth; which, it ſeems, are only "*about to find* their way into Norfolk." The ſtrangers are introduced by Mr. Munnings, with ſtrong atteſtations to the excellence of their character.

We come now to the main purpoſe of this work; which is, "to recommend moſt earneſtly, an aſſiduous *cultivation*, and a careful *protection*, of the turnip-crop."

Mr. M. firſt recommends, "a much more than ordinary care in the preparation of land intended for turnips; by giving to ſuch land *a very deep* ploughing in the beginning of the winter, preceding their growth." P. 17. "This," he ſays, "has been my conſtant practice; and it has hitherto been attended with invariable ſucceſs. My idea is, that by ſuch deep ploughing I am more likely to furniſh earth to which turnips may be *new*, and my probability of a crop be conſequently increaſed." We look upon this as a mere conjecture; and we think

think that other cauſes muſt be ſought for, than *newneſs* of earth.

"I think too, and I am confirmed in this opinion, by the unvarying ſucceſs of many experiments fairly made, that it will, at all times, be more advantageous to *drill* turnips, than to ſow them *broad-caſt*. I think ſo for this reaſon: becauſe in a *dry ſeaſon* the ſeed may be put into the land more immediately after the plough; and that, by conſequence, the chance of ſucceſsful and uniform vegetation will be much increaſed." P. 18.

It might have been added *here*, that by a more *rapid* vegetation, the ravages of the *fly* will be in a great degree prevented.

Mr. M. then deſcribes the DRILL which he has *invented;* but which is ſaid, at p. 32, to be only an *improvement* of the Scotch barrow.

"My Drill then conſiſts of a tin box, (about 8 inches long and 5 inches diameter in the middle,) in the ſhape of a barrel, affixed to the axis of a wheel about *twenty-two* inches high, vertical with the ſame, and, in its evolutions, dropping the ſeed through ſmall apertures in the middle of the barrel; which middle is, by means of a ſcrew, *variably* diſtant from the wheel from *twelve* to *fourteen* inches. With this extremely ſimple *and very cheap machine* (the price about one guinea) I begin my work, by having the *tops* of my ridges ſet out with the common Norfolk *two-horſe plough;* and, when the ſame plough takes up the furrow next to the top, it is *immediately* followed by the Drill, which drops the ſeeds upon the freſh mould *the inſtant it is turned up*. The perſon driving the Drill (which work may be done by a boy or woman) is then followed cloſely by *a one-horſe plough*, the overſhot mould of which as quickly buries the ſeed, which is thus depoſited in regular and very ſtraight lines or rows, at equal diſtances of about *eighteen inches* apart. After it is thus ſown, the land is harrowed or rolled in the ſame direction in which it is ploughed; and the conſequence is, that my crop grows as regularly in rows as a gardener can plant cabbages." P. 18.

Some advantages, which attend this method of drilling turnips, are then ſpecified; and, upon the whole, it appears that Mr. M. has been a very diligent and ſucceſsful DRILLER.

We now come to the *new* and moſt important point, the *protection* of turnips.

"But, in the courſe of my obſervations on turnips, I have very frequently lamented, that, when the crop was exceedingly abundant, the advantages which farmers might derive from its expenditure were far from correſpondent, becauſe they make uſe of no means to *protect* and *preſerve* the turnips from the biting ſeverity of a winter's froſt." P. 21.

Having therefore firſt drilled his turnips (we thought his *drilling* had been *over*, but we cannot help reverting to it),

"I next

" I next proceeded to attempt the protection and preservation of my crop from froſt; and, in the year 1800, I effected it, by removing the *alternate* rows for *autumnal conſumption*; thus leaving rows about a yard aſunder; and then, with a *one-horſe plough*, moulding up the ſame.

" My land thus aſſumed the appearance of what is called *two-furrow work*, or, perhaps, more properly, *tops and balks*, each top embracing and defending a row of turnips, and the balks being in the lines from whence the turnips were removed:—the whole were moſt completely moulded up, and ſeemed to bid defiance to a winter's ſeverity.

" The winter, however (moſt fortunately) proving very mild, it was not in my power to ſpeak with ſuch poſitive determination as I now can; nor were the farmers much inclined to liſten to my advice. We have lately had a winter of moſt trying keenneſs; and the turnips, *in general*, have been nearly deſtroyed by the periſhing ſeverity of the froſt; mine, however, have *not* been hurt." P. 22.

The *method* of moulding up turnips, approved and recommended by the author, is then deſcribed: the reſult of which was, that the author ſent to ſeveral neighbours ſpecimens " of *unfrozen* roots, and very *lively tops*, during the ſevereſt froſts of the late winter;" when thoſe not ſo protected, were as hard as ſtones.

Here we muſt conclude our account of the author's method, having produced extracts enough to excite the attention of agriculturiſts; but, we muſt add, that, at p. 37, the author gives a regular and ſatisfactory account of his experiments, and that he confirms the reſult of them by moſt reſpectable evidence.

We are willing to participate in his raptures, when he " views with enthuſiaſtic anticipation, the innumerable comforts which will eventually flow from his diſcovery." P. 65. He could hardly anticipate with greater rapture the comforts which he expects, and which we truſt he will find realized, from, as he tells us, a deſervedly dear and only child.

We are not equally enthuſiaſtic in our admiration of *two characters*, whom the author next extols, though we would not refuſe them any juſt praiſe; nor ſhall we (probably) ſubſcribe towards an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs, in honour of one, or a ſilver cow or ſheep (we forget which was projected) in honour of the other. With reſpect to the former, *they who can* " may (with the orator after his funeral) drink deep of inſtruction [moral and religious] from the *blameleſs* current of his life." On this ſubject, we have already ſpoken our ſentiments, in uniſon with thoſe of Mr. Bowles*. As to the other, his political, as well as agricultural, career being yet unfiniſhed, we muſt not too haſtily pronounce upon them.

* See Brit. Crit. Sept. 1802, p. 301.

Mr. M. now calculates *(with his enthuſiaſtic anticipation)* the *benefits* of the *protection* which he has diſcovered for turnips. The reſult of his calculation is, that " at leaſt 66,000l. per annum will be ſaved to that part of the community engaged in the agricultural concerns of the County of Norfolk only." At this rate, the whole ſaving to the United Kingdom will entitle him to a munificent reward indeed *from the public purſe.* To this recompence, when the benefits of his diſcovery ſhall have been fully eſtabliſhed and aſcertained, we think he may look forward with better hope, than to " the gratitude of the farmers, diſplayed in a voluntary and general impoſition upon themſelves, of a tax of one ſhilling per acre on their turnip-crop, to be appropriated to his uſe during ſeven years." Brazen ſtatues, ſilver cows (or ſheep) and ſhillings per acre, may, all together, ſtartle the minds of farmers, whoſe gratitude (which is very prudent) may chance to pauſe awhile, and ſee how many other claims will be made upon it, by " the talent and induſtry" of improvers.

The ſtyle of this author is very ſuperior to that of moſt agriculturiſts, and is adorned and enlivened by many apt poetical quotations. Some of theſe, being in Latin, ſhould have been " tranſlated for country-gentlemen;" for thoſe, at leaſt, educated on the plan of the Second Preſident of the Board of Agriculture; whoſe averſion to " hexameters and pentameters" (that is, to claſſical learning) we had occaſion to reprehend in our eighteenth volume, p. 130.

ART. XI. *Gentz on the State of Europe, before and after the French Revolution.*

(Continued from p. 409.)

HAVING endeavoured, in the former article, to do juſtice to the able Preface of Mr. Herries, we now proceed to the work of Mr. Gentz himſelf.

The object of Mr. Hauterive, ſays this writer, was to ſhow, that

" Europe is, in future, to be indebted to the beneficial influence of France, for the maintenance of all peace and ſecurity, and for the preſervation of its ſocial and political conſtitution; that, on account of her ſituation, her relations to other powers, and the principles of her preſent government, France can deſire and aim at nothing elſe than the common welfare and ſtability of all government; and that

her political and military greatneſs, her natural and acquired riches, her preſent ſyſtem of adminiſtration, and the advantages of her conſtitution, furniſh her means to protect and regulate the nations around her, to eſtabliſh and preſerve the equilibrium among them, and, in ſhort, to become and continue the common centre of a ſyſtem, compoſed of all the ſtates of Europe."

The ſubſtance of thoſe hiſtorical and political reflections, by which the French writer hopes to arrive at this reſult, is divided, by Mr. Gentz, into four diſtinct propoſitions; ſome of which are laid down by Hauterive himſelf, and the others deducible from his reaſonings. The firſt is, "that, at the commencement of the French Revolution, there exiſted no effective law of nations, and no good ſyſtem of government." The ſecond aſſerts, "that the war waged againſt the French Revolution was the neceſſary conſequence of this internal and external anarchy." In the third, it is declared, "that the event of this war has reſtored France to the place which ſhe ought always to occupy, not only for the ſake of *her own ſecurity*, but for *the ſecurity of all Europe;*" and (to crown the whole) the writer labours to prove,

"that the ſtability of the preſent internal conſtitution of France reſts upon the moſt extenſive maſs of natural, artificial, commercial, and military reſources, of which any nation can boaſt; upon a ſyſtem of adminiſtration, ſimple, regular, and wiſe; upon a happy equality between the income and expenditure of the ſtate. It reſts, moreover, upon a government, exactly adapted to the ſocial and moral condition of the country, perfectly ſuited to the wants and deſires of its inhabitants; and, laſtly, upon the talents and character of thoſe whom this conſtitution has placed at the head of affairs."

The above propoſitions appear to us ſo monſtrous in themſelves, that, were it not for the ingenuity with which they are urged, and the unaccountable infatuation that prevails on this ſubject, in ſome parts of Europe, we ſhould not have deemed them worthy of a ſerious anſwer. Theſe conſiderations, however, have induced Mr. Gentz to enter into a full examination of them. His work is accordingly divided into four principal Parts; the firſt of which purports to be, *an enquiry into the ſtate of Europe before the War of the Revolution;* the ſecond treats of *the ſituation of Europe before and after that War;* the third conſiders *the preſent relations between France and the other European powers;* and the laſt examines *the internal conſtitution of the French Republic.* In the firſt of theſe Parts, Mr. Gentz examines the ſyſtem of his opponent, by ſtating the following queſtions:

"1ſt. How far did the treaty of Weſtphalia eſtabliſh," as Mr. H. aſſerts, "a ſyſtem of public law in Europe? 2nd. How far have

any

any ſubſequent events contributed to diſſolve the ſyſtem of public law founded by the treaty of Weſtphalia, particularly thoſe events to which the author aſcribes ſuch pernicious effects? And, 3d. Did there exiſt any ſyſtem of public law at the commencement of the French Revolution?"

In diſcuſſing the firſt queſtion, Mr. Gentz very clearly points out, in what light the treaty of Weſtphalia ought to be conſidered.

"It did not," he ſhews, "come within the intention of thoſe who framed this treaty to lay a foundation for the public law of Europe. Its merit is confined to Germany. Were we to conſider it as the baſis of a federal ſyſtem of Europe, it will come before us in a very imperfect ſhape."

After ſome further obſervations to the ſame effect, he adds, that it ſoon "became neceſſary to ſupport the ſinking balance of Europe, by the treaties of Nimeguen, of Ryſſwick, and of Radſtadt; and it was France, and France only, whoſe conduct occaſioned the neceſſity of ſuch ſupports." Among the fundamental principles of the treaty of Weſtphalia, he only reckons "thoſe which immediately refer to *the conſtitution of the German empire*, and thoſe which regard *the relations between France and Germany*." He then proceeds to examine (under the ſecond queſtion) how far either of theſe fundamental articles have been affected by ſubſequent events. The civilization of Ruſſia, and her intervention in the federative connections of Europe, have been, he thinks, in ſome reſpects (which this author ſpecifies) beneficial, in others pernicious; but none of the changes produced by Ruſſia, in the political relations of Europe, were within the ſphere of the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Weſtphalia. The two fundamental articles of that treaty (which we have already ſtated) were not in the leaſt affected by them. The ſecond of thoſe events, to which Mr. Hauterive had aſcribed the ſuppoſed diſſolution of the ſyſtem founded on the treaty of Weſtphalia, is *the elevation of Pruſſia to a power of the firſt rank and influence*. This event, Mr. Gentz admits, "has occaſioned great changes in the internal condition of Germany, and likewiſe materially altered the relations between France and the German empire;" but thoſe changes, he contends, "cannot, with any appearance of truth, be reckoned among thoſe which have confounded, diſordered, and overturned the public law of Europe." This point is argued with great ingenuity, and, we think, juſtice; at leaſt, as far as reſpects the advantages derived to France from the elevation of Pruſſia. As to the beneficial effects to Europe in general, the author before us, influenced by a laudable partiality to his native country,

country, has perhaps carried his reaſonings too far. The rivalſhip between Auſtria and Pruſſia has given a great, and we think dangerous, preponderancy to France; and Mr. Gentz himſelf proves, in a ſubſequent part of his work, that this rivalſhip, and the jealouſy flowing from it, are the great obſtacles to any effectual ſtand being hereafter made, in behalf of the balance of power, and in defence of the liberties of Europe.

He next takes a view of the third great event, which, according to Hauterive, invaded the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Weſtphalia, and at length totally ſubverted it, namely, "the prodigious increaſe of the commercial and colonial ſyſtem in all parts of the world." This event (Mr. Gentz admits) has affected the intereſts of ſociety more than any other which has taken place ſince the treaty of Weſtphalia; but the only queſtion (he obſerves) is,

"whether, conſidering all this in the moſt comprehenſive view, it will appear to be an evil? and particularly, whether the maintenance of a political balance in Europe is abſolutely incompatible with theſe changes?"

To prove the negative of this queſtion, Mr. Gentz employs ſeveral ingenious, and, in our opinion, incontrovertible arguments; of which our limits will permit us to give only the outline. Firſt,

"The commercial and colonial ſyſtem has not," he ſtates, "diſordered the fundamental articles of the treaty of Weſtphalia." Secondly, "The extenſion of that ſyſtem was not the immediate effect of the avarice or ambition of any particular ſtate; it was a general, neceſſary, and unavoidable reſult of the expanſion of the human mind; and every event derived from that ſource muſt be compatible with the object of ſocial exiſtence, and, of courſe, with the maintenance and ſecurity of a federal conſtitution and a law of nations." Thirdly, "The influence of the commercial and colonial ſyſtem," he obſerves, "was not confined to any particular countries: all of them were more or leſs engaged in it."

The reaſoning which follows this obſervation appears to us ſo important and well-founded, that, in juſtice to the author, we will extract it at length.

"The European eſtabliſhments in all quarters of the world, which neceſſarily promoted the extenſion of commerce and induſtry, were very far from being a monopoly in the hands of the nations immediately intereſted in them. They were a general advantage, of which, by degrees, every country in Europe received its ſhare. Thoſe which, by their ſituation and habits, were devoted to navigation, were the firſt to enjoy theſe advantages; but however deſirous they might have been of preſerving them excluſively, the natural courſe of things preſented

ſented inſurmountable obſtacles to the accompliſhment of ſuch wiſhes. The vent of their produce awakened on every ſide, and in the moſt inland parts of the continent, the ſame activity, the ſame deſires, and the ſame arts as thoſe which ſtimulated, inſpired, and aſſiſted the maritime ſtates in their undertakings. Theſe nations were even ſometimes, as in the examples of Spain and Portugal, only the channel, between whoſe uncultivated and unfruitful banks the enlivening ſtream of induſtry and riches flowed to happier regions. The condition of ſociety was in every reſpect advanced and refined. With the wealth and improvement of individuals, the ſum of thoſe means and reſources which conſtitute the ſtrength of nations, was increaſed. All countries were benefited; but all nearly in the ſame proportion. The whole became more rich, more powerful, and more civilized; but the proportions between the component parts remained the ſame.

"I do not mean to aſſert, that this participation of advantages ariſing from the ſyſtem of commerce and colonization, amounted to an abſolute equality among all the parties concerned. The progreſs muſt naturally have been greater and more rapid in thoſe countries where the new ſeeds of induſtry, commerce, and riches found a ſoil prepared to receive them; or, where a favourable ſituation, the diſpoſitions and capacities of the inhabitants, or the peculiarities of their civil and political conſtitution, promoted their growth in a more remarkable degree. The conſequences of the general change were certainly more perceptible in France than in Germany, in England and Holland, than in Ruſſia or Poland; and the effects produced on the proportions of their national ſtrength, muſt have operated more rapidly and immediately in the former than the latter. That theſe inequalities ſhould diſturb the general balance, is an effect which the ſyſtem of commerce only has in common with every other cauſe of ſocial improvement. No federal conſtitution on earth can preſerve the ſtates which compoſe it during centuries exactly in their original relative ſituations. No federal conſtitution can enſure an unaltered continuance of the preciſe maſs of reſpective ſtrength, which was the groundwork of its formation, or even the preſervation of the ſame proportions in the extenſion of that maſs. Even if the ſyſtem of commerce had never exiſted, the varieties of national character and induſtry, the different conſtitutions of the ſtates of Europe, and many accidental circumſtances, would have created a diverſity in their ſeveral attainments; and accordingly the machine of government, which always follows the progreſs of individuals, would have been more or leſs complete in each. Foreign trade was only one of the many and various ſprings which ſet this great machine in motion. If commerce, with all its attendant benefits, had remained the excluſive property of a few ſtates; and had theſe favoured nations alone attained to a higher degree of civilization and wealth, and acquired deſpotic influence in the fate of Europe, while other countries continued in barbariſm, poverty, and relative weakneſs; it would then, perhaps, have been allowable to ſay, that the colonial ſyſtem had ſubverted the federal conſtitution of Europe. But ſince the caſe is otherwiſe; ſince, in the extenſive ſcene of activity, induſtry, and opulence, which the progreſs of commerce has diſplayed, no ſtate whatever has remained an idle

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ſpectator; ſince all have taken a lively part in it, and all have been in a great, though, perhaps, not altogether equal meaſure, gainers by it; it is not poſſible that this ſyſtem ſhould have been a cauſe of the general decay, or total diſſolution of the federative conſtitution." P. 46.

Fourthly, "even the ſuperior advantage accruing from the *immediate* poſſeſſion of commerce and colonies was" this author contends, "divided among ſeveral nations; and therefore eſtabliſhed, in the general balance of Europe, a new and diſtinct balance of the maritime and commercial ſtates."

Under this head he remarks, as rather an extraordinary circumſtance (and it is one which evinces the great *modeſty* of Citizen Hauterive)

"that a French writer ſhould ſpeak of the ſyſtem of commerce and colonization, as if it had only benefitted other nations to the prejudice of France; as if England alone had derived advantages from it, to the detriment of the reſt of Europe, and as if his own country had not been one of the moſt ſucceſsful in the acquiſition of all thoſe advantages."

This topic is further dilated; and the great commercial acquiſitions and advantages of France, previouſly to the Revolution, clearly ſhown. It is alſo ſhown, that this diviſion of the commerce of the world (principally) between three almoſt equally favoured nations, was the moſt fortunate circumſtance which the others could have deſired. Fifthly, the author proves, from hiſtory, that

"the ſtrength which ſome nations derived from commerce and colonization produced a new weight in the general balance, to be oppoſed with advantage to the preponderance of any continental nation."

The conduct of Lewis XIV. and the effectual reſiſtance oppoſed to his ambition by England and Holland, are here very ably detailed. From this view of the ſubject, the author concludes, that

"the influence of the ſyſtem of commerce and colonization, in the improvement and aggrandizement of the maritime ſtates, was not (any more than the elevation of Ruſſia and Pruſſia) a cauſe of the diſſolution of federal union, and of the ſubverſion of public law. Theſe three great events have had important conſequences, but have no connection with thoſe aſſumed by the French writer."

He next proceeds to examine the queſtion, "In what ſtate was the federal ſyſtem of Europe at the commencement of the French Revolution?"

After noticing the inſinuations in Hauterive's work, that the French Revolution is to be attributed to the ſame cauſes

which produced the diſorganization of ſociety in Europe, and that it has been "an active principle of general renovation;" after admitting *certain diſcordances* in the ſtate of moſt European countries, and one accidental good effect of the Revolution (that of more clearly diſcovering the imperfections in former conſtitutions, and in the ancient federal ſyſtem,) Mr. Gentz preſents a ſtate of the caſe, ſo juſt and clear, that we will give it in his own words.

"I am convinced, and I truſt that all enlightened perſons will now agree with me, that the condition of Europe in the latter times preceding the revolution, was not ſo deſperate either in a ſocial, a domeſtic, or a federative point of view, as to lead immediately to violent convulſions, or to render ſuch convulſions deſirable; that the French revolution, though facilitated, and in that ſenſe prepared, by many ſocial and political diſcordances, was by no means a neceſſary or unavoidable conſequence of the ſtate of France, much leſs of Europe; that this event, with all its dreadful conſequences, was occaſioned by ſome obvious errors of the former French government—was continued and completed by the untimely zeal, the ill-adviſed activity, the inability, the preſumption, or the wickedneſs of thoſe who, in conſequence of theſe errors, were intruſted with the direction of the public affairs—and was converted into a principle of deſtruction for all Europe by the improvident meaſures of the ſurrounding nations; that, far from furthering the improvement of the condition of civil and political ſociety, this revolution, on the contrary, has interrupted and arreſted its progreſs at a moment when it appeared particularly promiſing; and that, when conſidered in a more extenſive point of view, the greateſt and moſt lamentable of the evils which accompanied it, was this: before the revolution there only needed a few wiſe reforms in the internal conſtitutions of ſtates, and ſome happy combinations for ameliorating and confirming the federal ſyſtem, to have raiſed Europe to a high degree of proſperity and happineſs; whereas now all the means of attaining to this deſired object muſt be ſought for amidſt a heap of ruins, and drawn forth, as it were, from chaos again." P. 66.

This ſtatement is followed by a picture of ſociety in Europe, at the time when the Revolution broke out. The writer details with ability, and generally with judgment, the various improvements that were taking place in the adminiſtration and policy of moſt European nations; and he infers, with great truth, that the root of the evil was not "that there no longer exiſted any maxims of government, any principles of politics, in Europe;" but that,

"it was the abuſe of thoſe maxims and principles, in meaſures too confident, too raſh and enterprifing; in reforms, too ſudden and too general at once; in attempts to riſe, from the ſafer paths of experience, into regions, yet untried, of ſpeculative politics. It was preſumption, not indolence; enthuſiaſm, not averſion to reform, that involved Europe in all the misfortunes it has ſince experienced."

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To prove this doctrine more in detail, the author conſiders ſeparately the ſtate of each country in Europe, during the laſt twenty years preceding the French Revolution; and ſhows, by hiſtorical facts, that no nation was excluded from the career of amelioration and advancement; and that the ſame ſpirit was every where awakened and manifeſted, though not always in the ſame degree. This important and intereſting ſtatement muſt be highly gratifying to every intelligent reader. But we will not extract, or attempt to abridge, that to which no partial extract or abridgment can do juſtice. The author next compares the relative ſituations of the principal powers, and particularly that of France, as to other nations, previouſly to the Revolution. Almoſt every political event in our own times is, in this detail, adverted to, and ably elucidated.

At the cloſe of the Chapter, Mr. Gentz thus ſtates the object of his preceding obſervations.

"I ventured to aſſert, that we ought, upon the whole, to be ſatisfied with the federal conſtitution, though defective in ſeveral important reſpects, "if between the principal ſtates compoſing that conſtitution there exiſted a due balance of power; if their ſtability were ſecured, their progreſs and improvement unreſtrained; if, in the ſyſtem of their action and reaction, the independence of the ſmaller ſtates were protected (ſo much at leaſt, as, in a community with the ſtrong, the weak can be effectually protected); and if there were no ſuch preponderance on any ſide, as to threaten the liberties of the neighbouring ſtates, or endanger the peace of the whole." If the preceding ſurvey of the ſeveral relations of the leading powers be fundamentally accurate, it will not be difficult to form a ſatisfactory opinion of that federative ſyſtem which the French revolution found and deſtroyed. Let any impartial obſerver compare it with what has before been ſaid of the internal conſtitution of each nation, and then decide, whether, "before the French revolution, all the governments of Europe were in a poſition falſe and unnatural with regard to each other, oppreſſive and ruinous with reſpect to their ſubjects."

"The federal ſyſtem of Europe, and the law of nations, were yet capable of much improvement; left many reaſonable deſires, many juſt demands, unſatisfied. There was more than one important point relating both to peace and war, which had never been ſufficiently diſcuſſed, and remained to be regulated by general convention. The irregular diſtribution of the territories of ſeveral powerful empires; the uncertainty of their limits, the remote ſituation of their provinces (often entirely ſurrounded by thoſe of other powers); the great number of ſmall defenceleſs ſtates, whoſe very independence was ſometimes a burden to them; the numerous and various pretenſions of the different ſovereigns; and the want, ſo often felt, of a more comprehenſive code of public law: all theſe were evils of which no enlightened European could remain inſenſible. Perpetual peace, the ever cheriſhed, ever diſappointed hope of mankind, ſeemed ſtill beyond the reach of political wiſdom; the world continued to be vexed with

diſputes concerning the limits, the right of ſucceſſion, the privileges of commerce and navigation of the ſeveral powers, and ſtill oftener by the ambition of princes, and the unruly paſſions of their ſubjects.

"But all theſe defects would never have induced an impartial judge to condemn the whole edifice as ruinous and unſerviceable. We might have expected from time, and the improved condition of ſociety, the remedies for theſe evils; our conſolatory hopes of the future were founded upon the ſucceſsful efforts of the paſt. It became more and more manifeſt during the laſt twenty years before the revolution, that the principles of government, and the law of nations, were advancing towards perfection; and that a period of peace, concord, and univerſal amelioration, was faſt approaching." P. 178.

After ſtating the ſymptoms of this amendment, as they appeared both in the rulers of nations and the people in general, in terms which perhaps required more qualifications and exceptions, he thus concludes this firſt and very important part of his work.

"To ſelect this very hopeful period for the object of the bitterest accuſations; to repreſent it as utterly deſtitute of every true principle of government, every veſtige of the law of nations; appears to me one of the boldeſt undertakings a political writer could ever have conceived. The eloquence and logic of all ancient and modern ſophiſts combined, would be unequal to the taſk. All books, all treaties, the memories of all men living, muſt be annihilated before the ſanction of incorruptible hiſtory could be procured to ſuch a ſtatement. No! ſhe will hand a very different account, a directly contrary one, down to poſterity! Europe not only poſſeſſed, before the French revolution, all the elements of a law of nations, and the eſſential groundwork of a ſocial conſtitution; an efficient guaranty of the political relations of ſtates, a well-organized federal ſyſtem, and a beneficial balance of power: but the ſpirit with which theſe elements ſhould be animated; an univerſal reverence of law and juſtice; an earneſt deſire to exclude all violence, oppreſſion, and war; a viſible and ſenſible tendency to cultivate the ties of federal union, and to eſtabliſh peace and harmony among all nations: theſe likewiſe had been awakened among us. A ſingle glance at the ſtate of Europe at the concluſion of the treaty of Weſtphalia, and in the year 1786, preſents ſuch a contraſt as muſt at once annihilate a world of unfounded and calumnious declamation.

"If, in the year 1786, the queſtion had been put to any candid ſtateſman (for reaſon has nothing to do with the demands of extravagant enthuſiaſm); if any reaſonable and enlightened citizen of the world, neither blind nor indifferent to the actual defects of the federal ſyſtem, had been aſked, "whether it were adviſable to improve the ſocial conſtitution by a general and ſudden diſſolution of all exiſting relations?" It is probable that his only anſwer would have been a ſmile of contempt, or an exclamation of horror! This diſſolution has actually taken place; and lamentations are now in vain. Nothing more remains for political wiſdom than to ſearch among the ruins of the former edifice, the materials for a new one. But in order that the

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miſchief may not be irreparable, we muſt baniſh the fatal opinion, that it was unavoidable; and the ſtill more fatal one, that it was uſeful and beneficial. The diſeaſe is too manifeſt to be denied; but a falſe idea of its origin, conceived by miſtaken, and encouraged by crafty empirics, has diffuſed the ſpecious perſuaſion that it was a ſalutary criſis, a neceſſary ſtep to improvement. Till this deluſion be diſſipated, there are no hopes of amendment." P. 183.

Having thus endeavoured to impreſs our readers with a general notion of the writer's object and reaſonings in the firſt portion of his work (which relates to the ſituation of Europe *before* the French Revolution) we find it impoſſible to do juſtice to the remaining parts (in which her ſituation after that Revolution is diſcuſſed) without extending this article to an unuſual length, or deferring the remainder of our taſk till the enſuing month. We prefer the latter mode, as moſt convenient to our readers, as well as ourſelves.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. XII. *The Elements of Optics; deſigned for the Uſe of Students in the Univerſity. By J. Wood, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 5s. Deighton, &c.

THIS treatiſe, which is the fifth of the ſet*, begins with the nature of light, and the laws of reflection and refraction.

"Modern philoſophers," ſays the author, "have made two hypotheſes to explain the manner in which viſion is produced by luminous objects. Des Cartes, Huygens, and Euler, ſuppoſe that there is a ſubtile elaſtic medium, which penetrates all bodies, and fills all ſpace; and that vibrations, excited in this fluid by the luminous body, are propagated thence to the eye, and produce the ſenſation of viſion, in the ſame manner that the vibrations of the air, ſtriking againſt the ear, produce the ſenſation of ſound. But it has been objected to this hypotheſis, and the objection has never been anſwered, that the vibrations of an elaſtic fluid are propagated in every direction, and into every corner, to which the fluid extends: on the ſuppoſition, therefore, that light is nothing more than the effect of the vibrations of ſuch a fluid, there could be no ſhadow or darkneſs. If it be ſaid, that this fluid is different from all other elaſtic fluids, the effect is aſcribed to a cauſe, the nature of which is unknown; and the hypotheſis amounts to a confeſſion, that we are ignorant of the manner vibration is performed. The other hypotheſis, adopted by Sir I. New-

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* See our laſt number, p. 413.

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ton and his followers, is, that light conſiſts of very ſmall particles of matter, which are conſtantly thrown off from the luminous body, and which produce the ſenſation of viſion by actual impact upon the proper organ: and, in favour of this hypotheſis, it may be obſerved, that the motion of light is conformable to the laws which regulate the motions of ſmall bodies under the ſame circumſtances: thus, where it meets with no impediment, it moves uniformly forward, in ſtraight lines; and, in its paſſage into, and reflection from, different mediums, the direction of its motion is changed, as it would be, did it conſiſt of ſmall particles of matter, attracted towards, or repelled from, the ſurfaces upon which they are incident."

We think with the author, that the hypotheſis of Newton is moſt agreeable to what is obſerved to take place among ſmall bodies, and is inconſiſtent with no known principles or matters of fact. Sir I. Newton has ſhown, that, if ſmall bodies be reflected and refracted, by the ſurface of a body acting upon thoſe ſmall bodies, the angles of incidence and reflection are equal, and the lines of incidence and refraction are in a given ratio: and theſe two circumſtances are true of light; which affords, as the author obſerves, ſufficient ground to conclude, that the particles of light are material.

After explaining, in general, the nature of the reflection and refraction of the rays of light, Mr. Wood proceeds to conſider the effects of rays reflected from a plane ſurface: and here he has given a proof of the property upon which Hadley's quadrant is conſtructed. After this, he proceeds to conſider the focus of rays reflected from ſpherical ſurfaces; and, having very clearly explained every thing relating to that ſubject, he remarks, that

" ſpherical reflectors do not cauſe all the rays in a pencil either to converge or diverge accurately, which is the cauſe of ſome confuſion of viſion when reflectors are uſed; and, by enlarging the reflector, the indiſtinctneſs is encreaſed. To remedy this inconvenience, reflectors, formed by elliptical ſurfaces, have been uſed; which make rays accurately converge or diverge. Very little advantage, however, is obtained by uſing ſuch reflectors, and ſpherical ones are generally uſed for the purpoſes of forming images;"

which our author next conſiders. He obſerves, that

" the rays of light which diverge from any point in an object, and fall upon the eye, excite a certain ſenſation in the mind; correſponding to which, as we know by experience, there exiſts an external ſubſtance in the place from which the rays proceed; and whenever the ſame impreſſion upon the organ of viſion is made, we expect to find a ſimilar object, and in a ſimilar ſituation. It is alſo evident, that, if the rays belonging to any pencil, after reflection or refraction, converge to, or diverge from, a point, they will fall upon the eye, placed in a proper ſituation, as if they came from a real object; and

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therefore the mind, inſenſible of the change which the rays may have undergone in their paſſage, will conclude, that there is a real object correſponding to that impreſſion. In ſome caſes, chiefly in reflections, the judgment is corrected by particular circumſtances, which have no place in naked viſion, as the diminution of light, or the preſence of the reflecting ſurface; and we are ſenſible of the illuſion: but ſtill the impreſſion is made; and a repreſentation, or image of the object, is formed."

The formation of images by plane reflectors is firſt conſidered; and, in the caſe where an object is placed between two planes inclined to each other, the author lays down ſome general rules for the number of images which will be formed under the various caſes to which the problem is ſubject: theſe rules, we believe, have never before been given. The formation of images, by reflection from ſpherical ſurfaces, is next treated of; and here the author has inſerted an elegant demonſtration, that the image of a ſtraight line is a conic ſection.

In the next ſection, he treats of the refraction of rays at plane and ſpherical ſurfaces, and the foci of rays under all the various circumſtances; and, by giving figures for all the different caſes, the whole of this ſubject is rendered very clear and ſatisfactory. But ſpherical ſurfaces do not cauſe all the rays of any pencil to converge accurately to the ſame point, except, indeed, in one particular caſe: to remedy, therefore, this imperfection, it has been propoſed to adopt ſuch refractors as are formed by the revolution of an ellipſe or hyperbola, which, as is here proved, will make rays accurately converge to the ſame point; but theſe are not reſorted to in practice, from the great difficulty of giving them their exact form; and the defect may, in a great meaſure, be remedied, by a proper adjuſtment of ſpherical ſurfaces. The images formed by refraction come next to be conſidered; and here the author has demonſtrated every thing reſpecting that ſubject, for ſingle and double ſurfaces, bounded by planes, or of a ſpherical form, or of one plane and one ſpherical ſurface; including thereby the formation of all kinds of lenſes: and he has further ſhown, that the image of a ſtraight line, formed by a lens or ſphere, is the arc of a conic ſection.

The next ſubject which engages the author's attention is, the nature of the eye, and the theory of viſion: and here he has entered into a particular deſcription of the eye, and pointed out from what cauſes the defects of this organ may ariſe, and what changes are neceſſary to be produced in the figure, in order that viſion may be perfect at different diſtances. Mr. Ramſden invented a very ingenious experiment, to ſhow that it ariſes, in part at leaſt, from the change

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of curvature of the cornea. According to Mr. Harris, the leaſt diſtance at which objects can be ſeen diſtinctly with the naked eye, is about ſeven or eight inches.

"It ſeems," ſays Mr. Wood, "that the generality of eyes are capable of collecting parallel rays upon the retina, or ſo near to it, as to form diſtinct viſion; and thus the greateſt diſtance at which objects can be diſtinctly viewed, is unlimited. For this reaſon, in adapting optical inſtruments to common eyes, and calculating their powers, we ſuppoſe the parts to be ſo arranged, that the rays in *each pencil* may, when they fall upon the cornea, be parallel."

Nearſightedneſs is remedied by concave glaſſes, and long-ſightedneſs by convex. It is then ſhown, how we are to calculate the focal lengths of lenſes, ſo as to adapt them to the purpoſes required by the eye. The impreſſions made by the rays of light upon the retina continue for ſome time after the impulſe ceaſes; and this Sir I. Newton accounts for, by ſuppoſing that the impreſſions of light are conveyed to the brain by vibrations excited in the retina, and propagated, by the optic nerve, into the ſenſorium. It is obſerved, that if a live coal be made to revolve in 7″, the whole circle appears luminous: from this Mr. Wood computes, that, if the particles in a ray be not more diſtant than 22,000 miles, they are ſufficiently near to anſwer the purpoſes of conſtant viſion. But there is ſtill a difficulty in viſion, from whence it happens that we ſee objects ſingle with two eyes; but this is no wonder, conſidering how unacquainted we are with the true cauſes of viſion. In reſpect to the meaſuring apparent diſtances with the naked eye, the author very juſtly obſerves, that it is ſubject to no calculation. According to Mr. Harris, we judge of diſtances by the following circumſtances: 1. by the change of conformation in the eye; 2. by the inclination of the optic axes; 3. by the intervening objects; 4. by the different appearances of known objects; 5. from the degrees of colour and brightneſs of objects.

Having delivered the principles of Opties, Mr. Wood applies them to the conſtruction of optical and aſtronomical inſtruments: and here he has very clearly and fully explained Hadley's quadrant, the magic lantern, the camera obſcura, all the different kinds of teleſcopes and microſcopes, and the divided object glaſs micrometer. Upon this ſubject he adds:

"In explaining the conſtruction and effects of optical inſtruments, we have ſuppoſed the images to be ſimilar to the objects, and accurately formed in the geometrical focus; and, if theſe ſuppoſitions were true, teleſcopes and microſcopes would be perfect: but they have imperfections, ariſing from theſe two cauſes; the ſpherical figure of the reflecting or refracting ſurfaces, and the different refrangibility of

of the rays of light. Inſtead of ſpherical ſurfaces, it has been propoſed to adopt ſuch as are generated by the revolution of the ellipſe, hyperbola, or parabola; but independent of the difficulty of forming theſe ſurfaces, little advantage can be expected from them, as each ſurface will only reflect or refract thoſe rays accurately which belong to a particular focus; and the aberrations in other caſes will generally be greater than in ſpherical ſurfaces. The great cauſe of the imperfection of refracting teleſcopes, is the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light of different colours; ſo that the red rays are brought to a focus at one diſtance, the yellow at another, and ſo on for the different colours; we are therefore next to conſider, how theſe imperfections may be, in ſome meaſure at leaſt, remedied."

The next ſection therefore treats of " the aberration produced by the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light; and by the ſpherical form of reflecting and refracting ſurfaces." Sir I. Newton's diſcoveries of the unequal refrangibility of the rays of light, by the priſm, are firſt deſcribed.

" Whilſt the refracting mediums are the ſame, a given refraction of the mean rays is always attended with the ſame diſperſion, which may be deſtroyed by an equal refraction in the oppoſite direction. But if the latter refraction fall ſhort of the former, the diſperſion will not be wholly corrected; if it exceed the former, the diſperſion will be the contrary way; that is, the order of the colours will be changed; and no refraction can finally be produced by mediums of the ſame kind, without colour. But Mr. Dolland, an eminent optician in London, diſcovered, about the year 1757, that different ſubſtances have different diſperſing powers; that the ſame diſperſion may be produced, or corrected, by a leſs refraction of the mean rays in one caſe, than in the other; and thus refraction may be produced without colour."

The author then proceeds to the ſolution of the following problem: " Having given the refracting powers of two mediums, to find the ratio of the focal lengths of a convex and concave lens, formed by theſe ſubſtances, which, when united, produce images nearly free from colour." The reader will perceive, that this is the problem for forming the achromatic object glaſs of a refracting teleſcope. The ſolution is very elegant, new, and upon a ſimple principle. The concluſion is,

" that the focal lengths are proportional to the diſperſing powers of the two mediums. If we take crown glaſs and flint glaſs, their diſperſing powers are as 113 to 162, or as 7 to 10 nearly. To form a compound lens of theſe ſubſtances which ſhall produce a *real* image of a diſtant object, nearly free from colour, the convex lens muſt have the greater refracting power; and therefore it muſt be made of common glaſs, which has the leſs diſperſing power. It is found by experience, that the extreme and intermediate rays are not diſperſed by crown and flint glaſs according to the ſame law; therefore, though the red and violet rays are united by the compound lens above deſcribed

ſcribed (that being the principle on which the ſolution is founded) yet the intermediate rays are not collected at the ſame point; and conſequently the images formed are not entirely free from colour. The diſcovery of two ſorts of glaſſes, which ſhall diſperſe the extreme and intermediate rays in the ſame proportion, is ſtill a deſideratum in optics. To form the moſt diſtinct image, the lenſes ought to be ſo adjuſted as to collect the brighteſt and ſtrongeſt colours, the yellow and orange. By a method ſimilar to that employed in the propoſition, two *compound* lenſes, which collect the extreme rays, but diſperſe the intermediate rays in different proportions, might be ſo adjuſted, as to collect rays of three different colours, exactly; but the advantage ſo gained, would probably not compenſate for the loſs of light. Inſtead of a ſingle convex lens, two are frequently employed, one on each ſide of the convex lens, which, when combined, have the ſame focal length with the ſingle lens for which they were ſubſtituted. This contrivance leſſens the aberration ariſing from the ſpherical form of the glaſs."

The other propoſitions in this ſection are, upon the aberration of rays by reflection and refraction, both from the form of the reflecting and refracting ſurface, and from the different refrangibility of the rays of light; and the diſtinctneſs of images. The next ſection treats of the rainbow, all the principles of which are examined and explained with great clearneſs; and the work concludes with cauſtics, both by reflection and refraction; and, in the former caſe, the author has inveſtigated the form of the cauſtic curve, under ſeveral different caſes.

The work does great credit to the abilities of the author; a treatiſe of this kind was much wanted; it is comprehenſive, and executed with great clearneſs and accuracy; and we may venture to ſay, that the generality of readers will find in it all the ſatisfaction which they can wiſh for upon the ſubject.

ART. XIII. *Recreations in Agriculture, Natural Hiſtory, Arts, and Miſcellaneous Literature. By James Anderſon, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A.E. Four Volumes.* 8vo. 2l. 4s. Wallis and Evans. 1801.

THIS is a very miſcellaneous, and very unequal, but not unintereſting or unentertaining, collection of Eſſays, publiſhed monthly from April, 1799, to February, 1801, and ſince collected into volumes. We find that two other volumes have appeared, but they have not yet come to our hands.

The two Introductions, on Agriculture and Natural Hiſtory, making together 139 pages, are written with ſo much pomp, and

and ſo far exceeding the proportionate importance of the ſucceeding Eſſays, that a Grecian portico placed before a cottage could hardly be more incongruous.

" It is his intention, during the courſe of this work, to make a complete agricultural ſurvey of every part of this iſland, with a view to enable him to point out every practice reſpecting agriculture and rural affairs, which he ſhall think might prove in any reſpect beneficial if they were generally known." Vol. i. p. 23. " It will become an important part of the buſineſs of the editor, in his propoſed ſurvey of the kingdom, to diſcriminate theſe ſoils with all the accuracy in his power, and to mark the modifications they aſſume when variouſly blended together, the crops that are found to be beſt adapted to each, and the culture which ſuits them; with other practical inferences." Vol. i. p. 35.

Theſe are large promiſes; but the author is very tardy in performing them. In the title-page alſo, *Agriculture* ſtands prominent; but in this department, varieties of cattle, the management of the dairy, and the conſtruction of waggons and rail-ways, are almoſt the only important things mentioned; theſe, however, ſo much deſerve the attention of agriculturiſts, as to induce us to recommend this portion of the Recreations to their attentive peruſal. The papers on *Natural Hiſtory* occupy a very great portion of the work, and with much advantage; ſtrongly exciting, and in a high degree gratifying a very laudable curioſity in this branch of knowledge. Here alſo a ſpirit of *piety* is diſplayed; by ſuch ſuitable expreſſions of homage to the divine power, wiſdom, and goodneſs, as the wonders of nature can hardly fail to extort from any unprejudiced mind. In other parts of the work, however, we find with concern, much of that vulgar jocularity on religious ſubjects which we have repeatedly reprehended, which we ſhall never fail to reprehend, and which diſgraces moſt of the agricultural publications that have lately iſſued from the preſs.

Dr. Anderſon's idea of *elegance* ſeems to be very humble, when he extols the " elegant dreſs," in which M. d'Alembert's Memoirs of his own life appear in the Engliſh language, (vol. iii. p. 49).

A correſpondent finds the doctor " very difficult to pleaſe, reſpecting poetry (vol. iv. p. 78) we think him extremely eaſy; and that if all the *original* poetry in the four volumes had been omitted, readers of a poetical taſte would have loſt very little gratification.

Attempts at wit and humour are in this work rarely ſucceſsful. Mr. *Timothy Hairbrain* is egregiouſly miſtaken, in fancying himſelf " a fellow of infinite jeſt." His lucubrations are inſufferably tedious.

On

On ſubjects of *Government* and *Political Œconomy*, we find occaſionally thoſe excitements to public diſcontent, which mark the temper of our modern *ſoi-diſant* reformers. "The government [of Naples] does not treat the people with the ſame contempt as is done *in other kingdoms*." Vol. iii. p. 221. If the editor did not mean to ſtigmatize our own government, he ſhould have excepted it; if he did mean to do ſo, it is a miſchievous calumny. It will be no valid excuſe for him, that he only publiſhes the ſentiments of another writer. It is an editor's duty, to take care that his book produce no miſchief from any hand. The following, however, is his own: "Thoſe little deluſive arts [of the financier] which conſiſt in ſqueezing the heart's blood from thoſe who are diſpoſed to be induſtrious and ſober." P. 209.

The Eſſays on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, are particularly well written.

But we might have ſpared ourſelves the trouble of endeavouring to communicate to our readers ſome idea of this work; for, in the Poſtſcript to the fourth volume, the editor ſays,

"The improvement of agriculture, natural hiſtory, arts, and miſcellaneous literature, then, although they be, in my opinion, objects of high importance among men, and therefore muſt ever demand from me a principal ſhare of attention, ſtill have ever conſtituted but a *ſecondary* place in my eſtimation in the buſineſs of this work; my *primary* object was, *to give ſtrength and energy to the human mind, by gradually ſapping the foundations of prejudice and ignorance.*" Vol. iv. p. 479. "It is this *liberal* exerciſe of the human powers, that I conceive conſtitutes the true eſſence of *freedom*, and of that energy of mind which can alone *elevate man to that ſupreme dignity* of which his nature is ſuſceptible. The firſt ſtep in this progreſs doubtleſs is, to deſtroy that *idolatrous veneration for great names*, which the ſyſtem of our education and the rules of falſe politeneſs, ſo ſedulouſly impreſſed on the minds of youth, have ſuch a tendency to eſtabliſh." Ibid.

And again, in vol. iii. p. 37:

"Till theſe aberrations ſhall be corrected, we muſt be contented to trudge on in the *dark and muddy paths in which we are bemired;* nor can we hope to be benefited by diſquiſitions on the moſt important ſubject that can attract the notice of the hiſtorian, until *the day ſhall ariſe* that ſhall diſſipate that *darkneſs which now ſo generally prevails.*"

Would any one ſuppoſe, who had read this pompous ſtuff, that "it was a part of the plan of this work, to *tranſcribe* from *other works* ſuch eſſays as the editor thought good"? (vol. iii. p. 238). But ſuch is the jargon of our modern illuminators; who ſeem to think, that till their light aroſe upon the world, it was involved in more than Cimmerian darkneſs.

ART. XIV. *The Coming of the Meſſiah, the true Key to the right Underſtanding of the moſt difficult Paſſages in the New Teſtament, and particularly in the Evangeliſts; or, a moſt intereſting View of ſome important internal Evidences of the Truth of Chriſtianity, drawn from Hiſtorical Facts. In Anſwer to ſome Objections of the Hiſtorian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and of the learned Dr. Thomas Edwards. By N. Niſbett, M. A.* 8vo. 312 pp. 6s. Canterbury printed; ſold by Rivingtons, &c. London. 1800.

WE are reminded of our tardineſs, not neglect, reſpecting this volume, by another publication of the ſame author, to which we ſhall now clear our way, by delivering our ſentiments on the former of the two. The deſign of Mr. Niſbett is briefly this: to confine the predictions of our Saviour in the 24th Chapter of St. Matthew, and the correſpondent paſſages of St. Mark and St. Luke, to his coming to deſtroy the Temple and ſeparate privileges of the Jews; and thereby to obviate at once the ſneers of the infidel Gibbon, and the treacherous conceſſions of Dr. Edwards. The latter, in a Sermon here cited, ſpeaks of our Lord as expreſsly foretelling, that the generation then exiſting ſhould not be totally extinguiſhed till it had witneſſed his ſecond and glorious appearance in the clouds of heaven; yet, moſt ſtrangely adds, "the records of hiſtory do not authorize us to believe that this prediction was accompliſhed at the deſtruction of Jeruſalem." Mr. Niſbett ſhows, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that the deſtruction of Jeruſalem was the original and true object of our Saviour's prophecy; and he is particularly happy in pointing out the expreſſion of his *coming in clouds* as intended to deſcribe his coming to execute vengeance. For this purpoſe, he quotes Dr. Gerard's Diſſertations, where the ſame interpretation is given. "The Jews," ſays that author, "could ſcarcely fail to perceive, that *coming in the clouds of heaven* implied executing judgment; for the expreſſion is uſed ſeveral times in their own Scriptures, and always means no more than this." Our Saviour moreover informed them, that it did not denote particularly a viſible appearance, but ſimply the execution of judgment; and that the Jews themſelves, not their enemies as they ſuppoſed, were to be the object of that judgment*. All this we

* See alſo p. 285 of this book; where it is obſerved, that the Jewiſh rulers "diſcovered all the marks of rage at the very thought of the MESSIAH's *coming in clouds*."

conceive to be perfectly ſound; as are the proofs brought forward by Mr. N. to ſhow that our Saviour certainly meant to ſpeak of an event to happen within that generation.

" The firſt preſumptive evidence of the truth of Our Saviour's prediction is, that it was not accidentally drawn from him, but was, on the contrary, repeatedly and deliberately made, and that upon various occaſions, throughout his whole Miniſtry,—that, in fact, it formed the very baſis of his ſyſtem, declaring its completion *in that Generation*, in terms as ſtrong as language could admit. Upon his entrance on his Miniſtry, Our Lord declared that *the kingdom of Heaven was* AT HAND, and he fixed the time of its *coming* in theſe very expreſſive and emphatical terms. *Verily I ſay unto you—Ye ſhall not have gone over the Cities of Iſrael, till the Son of Man be come.* With the like emphaſis and deciſion, he again limits the time of his coming, in the following terms. *Verily I ſay unto you—there be ſome ſtanding here, who ſhall not taſte of Death till they ſee the Son of Man coming in his kingdom. Verily I ſay unto you—this Generation ſhall not paſs, till all theſe things* (of which his coming in his kingdom was the principal) *be fulfilled.* And to add, if poſſible, to the force of his declaration—to give all imaginable ſtrength to the impreſſion which he wiſhed his prediction to make upon the minds of his hearers, he ſubjoins this farther moſt ſolemn declaration—*Heaven and Earth ſhall paſs away, but my words ſhall not paſs way!* What now, it may be aſked, could have tempted Our Lord to have brought this Prophecy ſo fully into view, and to have expreſſed himſelf ſo ſtrongly upon it, as to render it impoſſible to fail of making the deepeſt impreſſion upon thoſe who heard it, but the firm perſuaſion that it would be accompliſhed within the time limited by him?" P. 19.

The words that have led ſome of the commentators to ſuppoſe, that the prophecy reſpecting the fate of Jeruſalem had a double reference, extending, in a ſecondary ſenſe, to the final and perſonal advent of Chriſt, are thoſe in Matth. xxiv. 3, where the diſciples aſk, " What ſhall be the ſign of thy coming, *and of the end of the world?*" to which his prediction is an immediate anſwer. But the words ſo tranſlated are, καὶ τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος, which certainly mean, " not the final conſummation of all things here below, but the end *of that age*, the end of the Jewiſh ſtate and polity, the ſubverſion of their city, temple, and government." Theſe are the words of a writer who ſtrongly ſupports Mr. Neſbitt's argument, by ſhowing at large, how exactly our Saviour's prediction applied to the recorded circumſtances of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem*. Mr. Niſbett's book muſt infallibly be regarded as an able illuſtration of this great truth, and a refutation of the implied accuſation of Gibbon, and the direct

* The Biſhop of London's Lectures, vol. ii. Lect. xix. p. 139; ſee alſo Mr. Elſley's Annotations on the Goſpels, vol. i. p. 363.

treachery

treachery of Dr. Edwards. At the ſame time, ſince ſecondary ſenſes are ſo prevalent in all ſcriptural prophecies, there is no reaſon why we may not ſuppoſe a further intimation alſo to be couched in this prediction. That the Apoſtles, before the fall of Jeruſalem, might not occaſionally have been miſtaken in their application of the words of Chriſt, it ſeems alſo unneceſſary to contend; as they have recorded other miſtakes of their own, not leſs remarkable. Some divines undoubtedly, as Mr. Niſbett well ſhows, have been too fond of the ſecondary, and too forgetful of the primary, application.

ART. XV. *Thoughts on the late General Election, as demonſtrative of the Progreſs of Jacobiniſm. By John Bowles, Eſq.* 8vo. 97 pp. 2s. Rivingtons. 1802.

OF the ſpirited and able writers who have maintained the cauſe of ſocial order, and more eſpecially defended the Britiſh Conſtitution, there is ſcarcely one whom we have ſo frequently had occaſion to notice and to applaud as Mr. Bowles. With equal ability and induſtry he has purſued Jacobiniſm under all its appearances, and expoſed it on every occaſion which has called forth its exertions. The late General Election was undoubtedly one of theſe occaſions; and the conteſt, in ſome places, was diſtinguiſhed by circumſtances, and carried on with a ſpirit, highly diſgraceful to the Britiſh character. Theſe circumſtances, we are willing to hope, were not numerous; and, perhaps, even where they occurred, the ſymptoms of Jacobiniſm were confined to the more violent partiſans of the oppoſition candidates. They were, however, ſufficiently prominent and dangerous, to call forth the pointed animadverſion of this ſpirited writer. The elections particularly noticed are, thoſe of Nottingham, Norwich, Weſtminſter, and, above all, Middleſex; the circumſtances of which laſt conteſt are fully detailed, and the conduct of the popular candidate (as he was called by his partiſans) pointedly reprobated. Some obſervations on the charges, ſo artfully, and, in moſt reſpects, ſo unjuſtly, brought againſt the management of the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath-Fields, are here introduced; and the writer reaſonably infers, that thoſe who ſo liberally beſtowed on that place of confinement the name of *the Engliſh Baſtile*, meant, like their compeers in France, to make the demolition of a priſon the ſignal for overthrowing the government.

"Such,"

" Such," ſays the writer, " are the baſe means, ſuch the execrable arts of deluſion, to which Sir F. Burdett is indebted for his momentary triumph. If the Honourable Baronet had ſtood upon the ground of his own merits, if he had been recommended merely by his conduct in or out of Parliament, by his known principles, by his notorious connexion with " acquitted felons," by his confidential intimacy with the ſelf-convicted Arthur O'Connor; if theſe had been his only pretenſions, he would not have had the ſmalleſt chance of ſucceſs even upon the huſtings at Brentford: notwithſtanding all the aid he could have obtained from perjured voters and partial officers, he would have made no figure, without the further aſſiſtance of injurious and unfounded accuſations. The only weapon to which he is indebted for his ſucceſs is CALUMNY." P. 24.

A very pointed note is here ſubjoined, on the conduct of Mr. Byng; who, as a magiſtrate, and as one of the Committee whoſe office it was to viſit the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath-Fields, could not but know, that the chief accuſations againſt that priſon and Mr. Mainwaring were foul calumnies; and yet ſuffered ſuch falſhoods to be daily publiſhed in his preſence, without contradiction. This is, in our opinion, a very heavy charge againſt any man of honour; which, coming from ſuch a quarter, it is incumbent on the Honourable Member to diſprove.

Several forcible and juſt obſervations follow, on the moral turpitude of ſuch groſs violations of truth as were practiſed and countenanced at the late Middleſex Election; on the motive that induced ſo much abuſe and calumny on one priſon in the metropolis, while the management of ſome others (of one in particular) is ſo much leſs duly regulated; on the danger to real freedom from the prevalence of anarchical principles, and the neceſſity of good morals to the inhabitants of a free country. The author then returns to the ſubject of the Middleſex Election, and with honeſt indignation reprobates the violent, inflammatory, and, we will venture to add, unconſtitutional ſpeeches aſcribed by the newſpapers to Sir F. Burdett. We call them *unconſtitutional*, becauſe, if ſuch imputations were founded in truth, they ought to be preferred to the regular tribunals, and decided, not by the clamours of a rabble, but by the laws of the country. The utter falſhood and abſurdity of all thoſe imputations on the magiſtracy, and on government, in the ſpeeches alluded to, are well demonſtrated by Mr. Bowles; the daring hoſtility to the perſon of the Sovereign, and to the Britiſh Monarchy, manifeſted in the Hon. Baronet's Addreſſes to the Freeholders, is indignantly pointed out; and this author very feelingly and juſtly anticipates the extenſive miſchief that muſt have been produced by " the atrocious and

and too ſucceſsful attempts made during the Middleſex Election, to render the lower claſſes diſcontented with the adminiſtration of juſtice."

Some of the flagitious proceedings, and groſs perjuries, that diſtinguiſhed that election, are next expoſed, and one notorious inſtance detailed at length; which we will not repeat, as it will, no doubt, come under the conſideration of the proper tribunal. We agree with Mr. Bowles, that if the caſe ſhall be made out as he has ſtated it, ſome further meaſures than that of merely ſetting aſide the return may be found neceſſary; and that not only do ſuch proceedings call for exemplary puniſhment, but that it may well befit the wiſdom of Parliament to eſtabliſh "ſuch regulations as may prevent elections from being made a ſource of riot, diſturbance, and anarchy."

Upon the whole, the author infers, from his review of the late general election, "that Jacobiniſm, far from being extinguiſhed, is ſtill in great vigour among us, and that the utmoſt vigilance and energy are neceſſary to prevent its machinations from proving fatal to whatever is moſt dear and valuable in ſocial life." A ſerious exhortation to all governors, and to the well-diſpoſed in all countries, concludes this energetic and public-ſpirited work; which we earneſtly recommend to our readers, as inculcating the beſt principles, as tending to the moſt important objects, and improving the morals, by ſound doctrine, while it gratifies the taſte by animated eloquence.

An Appendix is ſubjoined, confirming the facts alledged, as to the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields.

ART. XVI. *A Fourth Diſſertation on Fever. Containing the Hiſtory of, and Remedies to be employed in, irregular Intermitting Fevers. By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Senior Phyſician to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, and Reader on the Practice of Phyſic in London.* 8vo. 112 pp. Johnſon. 1802.

RECAPITULATING what he had before ſaid on the ſubject of regular tertian, quotidian, and quartan intermitting fevers, the author concludes by obſerving, that the tertian is the moſt regular, and is the leaſt dangerous; the quotidian is the next in theſe qualities; and the quartan the laſt: that is,

the quartan is ſeldomer found ſo regular, is of longer duration, and is leſs obedient to medicine, than the quotidian, the quotidian than the tertian. When left to themſelves, a quotidian, if perfectly regular, uſually runs its courſe, ſo as entirely to leave the patient in about ten weeks. A tertian is about fourteen weeks; but it is five months before a quartan begins to abate, and ſeven or eight before the patient is entirely freed from its attack.

Having ſtated theſe facts, the author proceeds to treat of certain accidents occaſioning irregularity in the courſe of tertian intermittents, and increaſing the danger of them. The firſt variation from a regular tertian, here noticed, is

" a prolongation of the paroxyſms; ſo that, inſtead of continuing for eight, ten, or twelve hours, each continues for a much greater length of time before the criſis is completed.

" The firſt cauſe of prolongation of the paroxyſms is a diſeaſe, which is apt to be excited in fever, and which the author intends to call general inflammation.

" This diſeaſe ariſes ſometimes in conſequence of fever; frequently from many other cauſes; and has often been called fever itſelf; ſometimes inflammatory fever, ſometimes inflammatory diatheſis. It differs, however, from fever wholly; as it may ariſe, continue its courſe, and terminate, without any fever being preſent; and a fever may ariſe, purſue its own courſe, and terminate, without general inflammation at all taking place.

" The moſt ſimple appearance in general inflammation, and which ſeems to conſtitute the diſeaſe, is hardneſs of the pulſe.

" Hardneſs of the pulſe is an action in the arteries in contracting, which gives a peculiar feel to the finger, preſſed moderately upon the ſkin lying immediately over any large artery; ſuch as, for example, the radial artery in the wriſt." P. 13.

" Hardneſs of the pulſe alone ſhows, that the living power is acting too ſtrongly in the blood veſſels, for a man to be conſidered in perfect health. Sometimes this ſenſation is accompanied with no other appearance of ſtronger action of the living power in the blood veſſels, nor does it diſorder a man not afflicted with any other diſeaſe, ſo as to prevent him from going through the ordinary functions of life; but, if it ſhould take place in any diſeaſe, it very often alters the progreſs of that diſeaſe.

" If it ſhould happen in a regular tertian, it prolongs the time of each paroxyſm of the tertian; ſo that, inſtead of the paroxyſm going through its ordinary courſe in eight, ten, or twelve hours, it may require twelve, fourteen, ſixteen, or many more hours for it to go through that courſe.

" An action in the arteries, producing a feel of hardneſs in the pulſe, conſtitutes general inflammation, and forms the ſimpleſt caſe of the diſeaſe; but other ſymptoms frequently attend it. The heart often acts more ſtrongly; that is, the left ventricle contracts with greater force, ſo as to propel the blood with greater force into the arteries. In this caſe, if the finger be preſſed upon a large artery lying

lying immediately under the ſkin, the artery, during the time of its diſtention, reſiſts the preſſure; and it requires a greater preſſure to prevent its being diſtended; which ſenſation has been generally called ſtrength of the pulſe.

" By this ſtronger action of the heart and arteries, the velocity of the blood is alſo increaſed; by which means it is made to return faſter upon the heart, and ſtimulate the heart to more frequent contractions; ſo that the pulſations of the arteries are not only hard and ſtrong, but alſo frequent.

" It happens, too, if there be no other diſeaſe but general inflammation, that the left ventricle makes a full and complete contraction. When any muſcle makes a full and complete contraction, it is fully and completely relaxed after ſuch contraction. The ventricle of the heart, then, after making a complete contraction, makes a complete relaxation, and receives into it a large quantity of blood from the auricle, and propels all that blood, at each contraction, into the arteries; ſo that the artery in which the pulſe is felt is greatly diſtended, and the pulſe becomes not only hard, ſtrong, and frequent, but alſo full.

" If the pulſe ſhould become hard alone, we cannot ſay that a man is in perfect health; but, if it alſo become full, ſtrong, and frequent, it certainly conſtitutes a diſeaſe of itſelf; that is to ſay, it prevents the functions of the body from being carried on perfectly and regularly, and may even produce ſuch derangements in the ſyſtem, as to deſtroy the patient. This diſeaſe the author calls general inflammation.

" The ſlighteſt caſe of general inflammation, then, is hardneſs of the pulſe, in any degree; for in perfect health there is no ſuch ſenſation in the pulſation.

" When the diſeaſe is in ſomewhat a greater degree, the pulſe is not only hard, but there is a ſenſe of fulneſs and uneaſineſs all over the body, a want of appetite, and reſtleſs ſleep.

" If the diſeaſe ſhould be in a ſtill greater degree, the pulſe becomes full, ſtrong, and frequent, from about a hundred to a hundred and ten pulſations in a minute. It is alſo uniform; that is to ſay, the pulſations are equal in time, frequency, and force, provided the diſeaſe does not ariſe in conſequence of any other diſeaſe exiſting in the ſyſtem.

" With theſe appearances, there are want of ſleep, total loſs of appetite, ſenſe of univerſal diſtention, flying pains in the extremities, general tumour and redneſs, the patient draws his breath deep, there is ſometimes cough, pain in the internal part of the head, the patient complaining that his head is ready to burſt, fullneſs of the veſſels of the eyes, and delirium.

" When this diſeaſe proves fatal, the feel of tenſion throughout the ſyſtem ſuddenly going off, the patient ſinks, or the affection of the brain may be ſo great as to deſtroy the patient." P. 30.

Theſe irregularities are alſo found to take place in quotidian and quartan intermittents, and from the ſame cauſe. The moſt powerful remedy in general inflammation, the author ob-

ſerves, is emptying the veſſels by blood-letting; and where the inflammation is conſiderable, he recommends ſixteen ounces to be taken at once from a large orifice, which will be more efficacious than a much larger quantity taken at twice, or flowing ſlowly from a ſmaller orifice. But the paroxyſms of intermittents are ſometimes protracted, ſo that the fever may put on, in ſome reſpects, the appearance of a continued fever, though no inflammation be preſent. In theſe caſes, the author recommends antimony, or ipecacuanha, to be given as an emetic, and afterwards in ſmaller doſes, until an intermiſſion be produced, and then to have recourſe to the bark, as in ordinary caſes of tertian fever. Where the lungs are affected, and peripneumonic ſymptoms appear, topical bleedings, as leeches to the breaſt, ſhould be had recourſe to, with ſolutions of gum ammoniac, ſquills, and other expectorants, to which opium is to be occaſionally joined. Sometimes enlargements of the ſpleen or liver are found to take place in the courſe of intermitting fevers that have continued, unſubdued, for a long courſe of time, principally of quartans. Theſe ſometimes ſubſide, and diſappear, as the health of the patient becomes reeſtabliſhed; at others they remain, become ſchirrous, and lay the foundation of jaundice or dropſy. In the courſe of this eſſay, the author takes occaſion to notice the yellow fever of Philadelphia and the Weſt-Indies, which however he acknowledges he had never ſeen; but from what he had been able to collect from phyſicians who had treated, or perſons who had been afflicted with the diſeaſe, he conſiders it as a ſemitertian, the product of animal and vegetable putrefaction, exalted, or rendered virulent by heat, by which it is ſupported and propagated; conſequently, that the opinion of its having been imported into thoſe countries, and propagated by contagion, is not well founded.

We here take our leave of this ingenious work, the author of which cloſed a long career of a ſtudious life, ſoon after its publication. In the courſe of theſe eſſays, he attempted to give a natural hiſtory of fever, of which he entertained ideas different from what had been, and from what is now, generally taught; and which, with all his ingenuity and ability, he was not able to make completely intelligible. He did not, however, profeſs to do more than to remove a little of the obſcurity in which the ſubject is involved, and to clear the way for future inveſtigators, who, purſuing his tract, might, he ſuppoſed, in time arrive at a greater degree of certainty. For an account of the three preceding eſſays, which we have attempted to analyſe, ſee Britiſh Critic, vol. iv. p. 615, vol. vii. p. 520, vol. xv. p. 106, and vol. xviii. p. 594.

ART. XVII. *Elements of Natural Hiſtory; being an Introduction to the Syſtema Naturæ of Linnæus; compriſing the Characters of the whole Genera, and moſt remarkable Species; particularly all thoſe that are Natives of Great Britain, with the principal Circumſtances of their Hiſtory and Manners. Likewiſe an alphabetical Arrangement, with Definitions of technical Terms: In Two Volumes; with Twelve explanatory Copper-plates. Vol. I. containing the Four Firſt Claſſes, viz.* 1. *Mammalia.* 2. *Birds.* 3. *Amphibia.* 4. *Fiſhes. Vol. II. containing the Fifth and Sixth Claſſes, viz.* 5. *Inſects, and* 6. *Vermes.* 8vo. 408 and 492 pp. 18s. Cadell and Davies. 1801 and 1802.

THIS work is of a very uſeful kind, and executed in a manner highly ſatisfactory.

"It has often occurred to the editor of this work," we are told in a previous Advertiſement, "that, conſidering the many excellent elementary treatiſes on Botany in the Engliſh language, none have been attempted on the other branches of Natural Hiſtory. There are, indeed, very valuable ſyſtematic publications on moſt of the claſſes of the animal kingdom; ſuch as Shaw's Zoology, Latham's Synopſis of Birds, &c. but one work on theſe claſſes, correſponding to Lee's Botany or Hull's Elements, is ſtill wanting. The preſent is, therefore, ſubmitted to the public, in order to ſupply the defect. The idea is taken from the *Handbuchs*, or manuals, which are publiſhed in Germany, in almoſt every ſcience; and, as Natural Hiſtory in particular is taught in that country with the greateſt ſucceſs, and is more univerſally ſtudied than in any other part of Europe, it was judged proper to follow a plan which experience has recommended.

"The intention of the work being to facilitate the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory to retired perſons, or to thoſe who have no acceſs to public lectures, an Introduction is given to the different Claſſes and Orders; the characters of all the Genera in Gmelin's edition of the Syſtema Naturæ, are tranſlated and exemplified by the moſt remarkable ſpecies, with ſhort notes of their manners and hiſtory; and, in order to make the work ſerve as a *Fauna Britannica*, the ſpecies, natives of Britain, are enumerated and marked with a B. A liſt is likewiſe given of the principal books in each department.

"The terms have been arranged in the form of a Gloſſary, with definitions. This was firſt done by Lee, in his Elements of Botany; and the uſe and convenience of an alphabetical arrangement of terms has ſince been generally acknowledged.

"The editor was obliged to forego many uſeful additions to his plan, that the book might not grow too bulky for a manual; ſuch as the inſertion of ſynonyms, references to plates, &c.

"This work, therefore, holds a middle place between the Synopſis of Natural Hiſtory by Dr. Berkenhout, and the larger treatiſes on the different branches of the ſcience." Vol. i. p. iii.

In

In the Introduction, § 29, we meet with a liſt of the principal books which treat of Natural Hiſtory, under the heads of 1. Critical. 2. Syſtematic. 3. Mixed with other Matters. 4. Works of Learned Societies. 5. Voyages and Travels. 6. Deſcriptions of Collections. Omiſſions in ſo extenſive a range of books will eaſily be diſcovered, and no leſs eaſily pardoned. Thus, in the ſixth of theſe claſſes, we ſeek in vain for Dr. Shaw's Deſcription of the Muſeum Leverianum, a book of primary value in its kind, but not recollected by the editor.

As a ſpecimen of the language and execution of this work, not of a nature to admit of extenſive extracts, we ſhall give the general deſcription of the genus *Homo*, or Man.

" Homo *ſapiens*, know thyſelf.—Man, though indiſputably lord of the inferior creation, has but few traces of inſtinct; of that kind of inſtinct, which many animals poſſeſs, that without inſtruction, without reflection, from mere internal impulſe, they conſtruct neſts, or ſpread ſnares for their prey, he is entirely deſtitute. The Creator has indemnified him for theſe privations by the uſe of reaſon, which to him is invaluable, and falls to the lot of no other animal; by this he fulfils his higheſt deſtinations; he can ſatisfy his endleſs neceſſities as if he united all the arts of many animals in himſelf. A direct conſequence of reaſon, and therefore another attribute of humanity, is the faculty of ſpeech, which is not to be conſidered in the ſame light as the voice of animals. Man, too, has a voice, independent of articulation, eloquent and expreſſive, as is evident in thoſe unhappy examples of perſons brought up in deſerts, or in children born deaf; in the involuntary tones of ſorrow from an afflicted heart, in terror and in other violent paſſions. Speech is attained as reaſon unfolds itſelf, for then the ſoul urges the tongue to declare the ideas it has acquired. There is no inſtance of a people on our earth either deſtitute of language or of reaſon; and we have now the vocabularies of the Eſkimaux, of the Hottentots and other nations, to whom the credulity of ancient travellers denied the uſe of ſpeech. To the corporeal advantages of man belong chiefly his upright gait and the uſe of two hands, by which he is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed from thoſe apes that otherwiſe moſt reſemble him. The ridiculous aſſertion of ſome philoſophers that man was originally made to walk on four feet, could never have been advanced by any one acquainted with comparative anatomy. The broad ſole of the foot is made for walking, and the hand for catching and holding. Apes, on the contrary, have four hands; that is, they have no great toe, but on the hind feet, as on the fore feet, they have a ſort of thumb, by which they lay hold of objects as with the fore feet; and that our feet have not loſt the ſtructure and faculties of hands by the uſe of ſhoes, as ſome philoſophers have maintained, is evident from the feet of thoſe nations who never wear ſhoes, and from thoſe of infants.

" Man is in himſelf a defenceleſs, helpleſs creature. No other animal is ſo deſtitute of inſtinct, no other remains ſo long in a ſtate of infancy, none are ſo long in attaining their prime. Even his great

advan-

advantages, reaſon and ſpeech, are but germs, which do not ſpring of themſelves, but are evolved by foreign aid, by culture and education. Theſe natural imperfections on one ſide, and his manifold wants on the other, make man a ſociable animal; and Hobbes conſiders neceſſity as the ſole motive by which men, like bees and ants, are forced into a ſtate of ſociety.

" The abodes and the food of man are both unlimited. He inhabits the whole earth, and feeds on almoſt the whole organized creation. He attains, in reſpect of his moderate ſize, and in compariſon with other animals, a very great age, which indemnifies him for his tedious childhood. The proportion in the number of males and females, the pernicious conſequences of polygamy, &c. prove that the natural deſtination of man is for monogamy.

" All men belong but to one ſpecies; and the men of all times, of all generations, and of every climate, are deſcended from the ſame original ſtock. The differences in figure and colour in the human frame, are the effects of climate, of food, of the manner of life, &c. for man has no excluſive privilege of being exempt from variation by the agency of external circumſtances, to which every other organized body is ſubject. Thus the heat of the ſun blackens the Moor, and turns his hair into a curled wool: ſo likewiſe the cold of the northern zone effects the white colour and ſmall ſtature of its inhabitants. All theſe differences run ſo much into one another, that there is properly no diſtinct limit between them; we may, however, include the whole human race in the following five varieties:

" 1. The original and moſt numerous race comprehends all the Europeans, not excepting the Laplander, whoſe figure and language betrays his deſcent from the inhabitants about the Gulf of Finland, and he has no marks that ſhould diſtinguiſh him as a particular variety; likewiſe the inhabitants of Aſia that live on this ſide of the Obi, of the Caſpian Sea, of Mount Imaus, and of the Ganges; alſo the northern Africans: and, laſtly, the Greenlanders and Eſkimaux, who are almoſt wholly different from the other Americans, and probably alſo are of Finlandiſh deſcent. All theſe people are generally of a fair colour, and according to our ideas of beauty the beſt formed men.

" 2. The other Aſiatics on the further ſide of the Obi, Ganges, &c. Theſe for the moſt part are of a yellowiſh brown colour; their hair thin, they have flat faces and ſmall eyes.

" 3. The remaining Africans; they are of a black colour, with woolly hair, flat noſes, and thick lips.

" 4. The remaining Americans; of a dark copper colour.

" 5. The South Sea iſlanders; among whom may be reckoned the inhabitants of the Sunda, Molucca, and Philippine iſlands, &c. They are for the moſt part of a dark brown colour, with broad noſes, and ſtrong ſtraight hair.

" The Patagonian giants ſince the time of Magalhaens have dwindled down from 12 feet high to 6 or 6½. The Albinos or white Moors are perſons afflicted with a diſeaſe, to which men in every climate, and even other animals are expoſed." P. 70.

Of

Of the ſecond volume, we ſhall alſo give the Advertiſement, as it explains ſome further particulars reſpecting the author's plan.

" This work being now completed, the editor muſt apologize for not having intitled it *Elements of the Natural Hiſtory of the Animal Kingdom.* He originally intended to have included Botany and Mineralogy in his plan; but the Engliſh reader has already ſo many excellent helps to the ſtudy of the former branch, that every other attempt in that branch is manifeſtly ſuperfluous. With regard to the Mineralogical Syſtem of Linnæus, he ſays himſelf that he did not boaſt of it; and Mineralogy in the preſent day has aſſumed a new aſpect; it is therefore judged proper to renounce, for the preſent at leaſt, any introduction to that ſcience, till ſome ſyſtem ſhall appear which may be generally adopted.

" In proſecuting the ſubject of the preſent volume, it appeared at firſt ſight neceſſary, in a tranſlation, to give Engliſh names to the genera and ſpecies; but, as thoſe ſubjects have hitherto been comparatively little ſtudied in this country, it is not ſurpriſing, that our language ſhould be inadequate to the purpoſe. The generally received names are inſerted, but they are few: in the genus Papilio, the names of the Engliſh collectors are uſed; and, in that of Sertularia, no perſon will probably venture to change thoſe of Mr. Ellis: to the reſt, the editor has not preſumed to give any; ere long, no doubt, they will be impoſed by ſome Engliſh naturaliſt of eminence and authority.

" With regard to the terms, the mere Engliſh reader will be at no loſs to find the correſponding Latin word in the Gloſſary. A number of Latin terms are ſometimes retained, when theſe are either in a manner naturalized in Engliſh, ſuch as *Roſtrum*, *Proboſcis*, or more determinate, ſuch as *Apex*, a point; the word *Punctum* having the ſame Engliſh denomination. *Antennæ*, *Palpi*, *Elytra*, &c. are uſed, as being eaſily learnt, and by no means of difficult pronunciation. *Seſſile* is as intelligible as *Sitting*, and either muſt have been explained. Other latinized terms will be found, perhaps, more offenſive at firſt to an Engliſh ear, ſuch as *porrected*, *turrited*, &c. but cuſtom will ſoon reconcile the ſtudent to the uſe of them.

" The editor has endeavoured to give as complete a liſt of the natives of Britain as his reading, and his view of different collections, could ſupply. At a diſtance from the rich cabinets of London, he is ſenſible that, in this reſpect, his attempt is ſtill very imperfect; but a complete enumeration of ſpecies muſt be a work of time, and the labour of many individuals; and he hopes the preſent volumes, by facilitating the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory, will induce many to aſſiſt in inveſtigating the productions of their native country.

" In the infuſory animals, he has given but one ſpecies of each genus: to have deſcribed all that are natives of England, would have required a ſeparate volume.

" A few errors have been committed in the printing; ſome of which, as they affect the ſenſe, it is requeſted may be corrected with the pen." Vol. ii. p. iii.

This

This is a work which muſt infallibly be acceptable, from its very form, to all lovers of Natural Hiſtory; and the compilation of it bears the moſt evident and reſpectable marks of unremitting care and attention.

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 18. *Poems. By Mrs. Opie.* 12mo. 192 pp. 6s. Longman and Rees. 1802.

The poetical talents of Mrs. Opie (formerly Miſs Alderſon) are generally known; but whatever may have been thought of them, either from former proofs, or from the contents of the preſent volume, we are perfectly convinced, that the peruſal of the following Poem will greatly heighten their eſtimation, with thoſe who are capable of juſt diſcrimination.

"THE DYING DAUGHTER TO HER MOTHER.

Mother! when theſe unſteady lines
Thy long averted eyes ſhall ſee,
This hand that writes, this heart that pines,
Will cold, quite cold, and tranquil be.

That guilty child ſo long diſowned
Can then, bleſt thought! no more offend;
And, ſhouldſt thou deem my crimes atoned,
O deign my orphan to befriend:—

That orphan, who with trembling hand
To thee will give my dying prayer;—
Canſt thou my *dying* prayer withſtand,
And from my child withhold thy care?

O raiſe the veil which hides her cheek,
Nor ſtart her mother's face to ſee,
But let her look thy love beſpeak,—
For once that face was dear to thee.

Gaze on,—and thou'lt perchance forget
The long, the mournful lapſe of years,
Thy couch with tears of anguiſh wet,
And e'en the guilt which cauſed thoſe tears.

And in my pure and artleſs child
Thou'lt think her mother meets thy view;
Such as ſhe was when life firſt ſmiled,
And guilt by name alone ſhe knew.

Ah! then I ſee thee o'er her charms
A look of fond affection caſt;
I ſee thee claſp her in thine arms,
And in the preſent loſe the paſt.

But ſoon the dear illuſion flies;
The ſad reality returns;
My crimes again to memory riſe,
And, ah! in vain my orphan mourns:

Till ſuddenly ſome keen remorſe,
Some deep regret, her claims ſhall aid,
For wrath that held too long its courſe,
For words of peace too long delayed.

For pardon (moſt, alas! denied
When pardon might have ſnatched from ſhame)
And kindneſs, hadſt thou kindneſs tried,
Had checked my guilt, and ſaved my fame.

And then thou'lt wiſh, as I do now,
Thy hand my humble bed had ſmoothed,
Wiped the chill moiſture off my brow,
And all the wants of ſickneſs ſoothed.

For, oh! the means to ſooth my pain
My poverty has ſtill denied;
And thou wilt wiſh,-ah! wiſh in vain,
Thy riches had thoſe means ſupplied.

Thou'lt wiſh, with keen repentance wrung,
I'd cloſed my eyes, upon thy breaſt
Expiring, while thy faltering tongue
Pardon in kindeſt tones expreſſed.

O ſounds which I muſt never hear!
Through years of woe my fond deſire!
O mother, ſpite of all moſt dear!
Muſt I unbleſt by thee expire?

Thy love alone I call to mind,
And all thy paſt diſdain forget,—
Each keen reproach, each frown unkind,
That cruſhed my hopes when laſt we met.

But when I ſaw that angry brow,
Both health and youth were ſtill my own:
O mother! couldſt thou ſee me now,
Thou wouldſt not have the heart to frown.

But ſee! my orphan's cheek diſplays
Both youth and health's carnation dies,
Such as on mine in happier days
So fondly charmed thy partial eyes.

Grief o'er her bloom a veil now draws,
Grief her loved parent's pangs to ſee;
And when thou think'ſt upon the cauſe,
That paleneſs will have charms for thee:

And thou wilt fondly preſs that cheek,
Bid happineſs its bloom reſtore,
And thus in tendereſt accents ſpeak,
"Sweet orphan thou ſhalt mourn no more."

But wilt thou thus indulgent be?
O! am I not by hope beguiled?
The long long anger ſhown to me,
Say, will it not purſue my child?

And muſt ſhe ſuffer for my crime?
Ah! no;—forbid it gracious Heaven!
And grant, O grant! in thy good time,
That ſhe be loved, and I forgiven!" P. 3.

We will not attempt to enumerate the beauties of this compoſition, which occur in almoſt every ſtanza; we will not dwell upon the awful moral it conveys; but leave both to their natural and powerful effect upon the taſte and feelings of the judicious reader.

Many of the other Poems in this volume have been ſeen before in periodical publications.

ART. 19. *The Scum uppermoſt, when the Middleſex Porridge-Pot boils over! An Heroic Election Ballad, with explanatory Notes. Accompanied with an admonitory Nod to a blind Horſe.* 4to. 19 pp. London. Printed for the Author. 1802.

This humorous trifle, though publiſhed without any author's name, is generally aſcribed to the ingenious editor of Salmagundi, author of moſt of the pieces in that collection, and of ſeveral other poems, which rank him among the firſt writers of burleſque poetry. This writer's talents (to his credit be it ſpoken) are conſtantly employed in the ſupport of ſocial order and eſtabliſhed government.

In the Election Ballad before us, he ſeverely rallies an Honourable Baronet, who has lately been *returned* for Middleſex, on his antipathy to *Houſes of Correction*; and, indeed, on the general conduct of himſelf and friends during the late conteſt. The following paſſage, in which his *Satanic Majeſty* is introduced as a partizan of the Baronet alluded to, will give the reader a juſt notion of the performance.

"XI.

"Ho! Ho!"—cries the Devil, "come bring me my boots!
Here's a kettle of fiſh that my appetite ſuits.

To Brentford an airing
I'll take—tis paſt bearing,
That my friends ſhould be fetter'd by Juſtice Mainwaring;
But young B—tt I like; and we'll form a connection,
To aboliſh jail, gibbet, and Houſe of Correction.

XII.

Fellow fiends, be ſo good as to put up your prayers,
That ſucceſs may attend on OUR FIRM above ſtairs!
Let your zeal be now ſhown,
Or they'll ſure be o'erthrown
Who belong to a houſe near as old as your own.
Nay, don't turn up your noſes!—I mean no reflection;
An *Old Houſe* owns their claim: 'tis the Houſe of Correction.

XIII.

(Enter Satan on the Huſtings.)

Frank B—tt for ever!—Poll on;—never flinch!
See my hoof, boys! You know your old friend at a pinch!
Do your ſuffrages lack?
Only ſwear white is black,
And your mill makes four hundred *good* votes in a crack!
Take the oath! Honeſt C— — o'errules each objection:
Who's afraid of jail, gibbet, or Houſe of Correction?"

Some very ſatirical notes are ſubjoined to this Ballad.

The *Nod to a blind Horſe* is an admonition to the brother of a Noble Duke, and an active partizan of the Honourable Baronet. Its merit is inferior to that of the Ballad. To each are prefixed, Caricature Drawings, highly ridiculing the chief actors in the diſgraceful ſcene deſcribed.

ART. 20. *The School for Satire; or, a Collection of modern Satirical Poems, written during the preſent Reign.* 8vo. 416 pp. 10s. 6d. Jaques and Co. Lombard-Street, Fleet-Street. 1802.

This volume contains a collection of modern Satires, which many readers will be pleaſed to find united in one volume. They are ſixteen in number. The firſt three are, the Heroic Epiſtle to Sir W. Chambers; its Poſtſcript; and the Epiſtle to Dr. Shebbeare, the author of which aſſumed the name of Malcolm Macgregor; but is now known, on abundant teſtimony, to have been the ſame with the author of Elfrida and Caractacus. Then follows the Imperial Epiſtle from Kien Long, avowedly by the unknown author of the Purſuits of Literature, to whom are alſo attributed the 9th, 11th, 14th, and 15th Satires in this collection, being the Epiſtle to Dr. Randolph, the Shade of Pope, Pandolfo Attonito, and Capel's Ghoſt. The 5th is the Heroic Epiſtle to Mr. Twiſs, by Mr. Preſton of Ireland. The 6th and 7th, the Archæological Epiſtle to Dr. Milles, and the Epiſtle from Oberea, the authors of which are only conjectured. The 8th is Tickell's Wreath of Faſhion; the 10th, the *New Morality*, from the Anti-jacobin Newſpaper, a poem well deſerving to rank with the beſt

beſt ſatirical poems, and higher than moſt compoſitions of that ſpecies. The 11th, a Poem forgotten, if ever much noticed, but not unworthy of attention, is called Patriotiſm, a Mock-Heroic Poem, in Six Cantos, firſt publiſhed in 1765. It is now reprinted, ſays the editor, as a warning againſt any ſtateſmen whoſe principles would lead us to approve the preſent mockery, under the name of *Liberty and Equality*, in France. The 13th Poem, the Battle of the Wigs, is on the Diſpute between the Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Phyſicians, in 1768, which gave riſe alſo to Foote's Devil upon Two Sticks. The laſt, and the only compoſition we have not yet mentioned, is ſaid to have been firſt printed in 1801. We never ſaw it in print till it appeared in this Collection, but had met with it in MS. and thought its merit conſiderable. The ſubject is the apparition of Mother Gooſe to the author of the Monk, which is conceived and handled with great ſpirit and ſkill. The concluſion we ſhall cite, as an admirable leſſon to all writers of the raw-head and bloody-bones ſchool.

" Mother Gooſe, as her ſon was in penitence ſunk,
Took all his Romances, ſhe took too his Monk;
But left him in pity to trifle his time,
In Epilogues, Sonnets, and lady-like rhyme.

If you wiſh me the moral, dear Mat, to rehearſe,
'Tis that nonſenſe is nonſenſe, in proſe or in verſe;
That the man who to talent makes any pretence,
Should write not at all, or ſhould write COMMON SENSE."

The Collection will, as we ſaid, be acceptable to many; though we do not undertake to pronounce, that it might not have been improved by a few omiſſions or inſertions.

ART. 21. *Il Fiore della Poeſia Italiana del Secolo XVIII. Preceduto de alcune notitie iſtoriche de' Poeti, che lo compongono. Il tutto ſcelto, e compilato da G. B. Caſſano, Profeſſore di Lingue, e Letteratura Italiana.* 2 *Vol.* 12mo. 10s. 6d. Dulau, da Ponte, &c. Londra. 1802.

Theſe very elegant volumes being confined to the poets of the eighteenth century, avoid the fault too common in ſuch collections, that of repeating what has been publiſhed before in a thouſand forms. The Biographical Sketches of the authors add a great intereſt to the publication, which ought undoubtedly to be in the hands of every admirer of Italian literature, now more numerous than ever in this country.

ART. 22. *Il Luttuoſo, ed il Gaudioſo; il Giocoſo, ed il Diligente: Poems on Muſic, the New Century, Sport, and Care.* 12mo. 90 pp. 2s. 6d. Symonds. 1801.

Theſe Poems, though they have an Italian title, are in Engliſh; and the Poems on Muſic, &c. mentioned in the ſecond part of the title, are not other compoſitions, but the ſame which were before recounted.

counted. The author thus deſcribes himſelf, at the beginning of *Il Gaudioſo*, or a Poem on the New Century.

" Bleſt with an ample clear eſtate,
Without ambition to be great;
Bleſt with a tender faithful wife,
The joy and happineſs of life!
Bleſt with fine children, whom I love;
Fond of the Muſe, and ſhady grove;
Of even temper, and to mirth
A conſtant friend, if it have birth
In innocence, nor lead to crime,
How bliſsful ſtill hath paſs'd my time."

Soon after, we find him preſenting a rectory to his ſon-in-law elect. Under theſe circumſtances of felicity, we think him much to blame to venture into the dangers of authorſhip; and to expoſe thoſe Poems to the eyes of critics, which would have been certain of commendation in his domeſtic and friendly circles. We congratulate him on the goodneſs of his wife, and the marriage of his daughter, but not equally on the graces of his Muſe, though ſhe might have lived long in the country without cenſure. This trifle has been laid aſide by accident longer than we intended.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 23. *Alfonſo, King of Caſtile: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. Firſt performed at Covent-Garden Theatre, January* 15, 1802. *By M. G. Lewis. The Second Edition.* 8vo. 122 pp. 2s. 6d. Bell, Oxford-Street. 1802.

The account we conſtantly heard of this play, from very judicious friends, was that, with ſome faults, it combined great dramatic beauties, and much originality. On the peruſal of it, we are much inclined to accede to this judgment, which is likely to be altogether ſatisfactory to the author; ſince, in his Prefaces, he expreſſes a ſtrong and lively ſenſe of its defects. This ſentiment he thus expreſſes. " In writing it I have ſpared no pains. I now give it to the public, not as a good play, but as the beſt that I can produce: very poſſibly *nobody* could write *a worſe* tragedy; but it is a melancholy truth that I cannot write *a better*." When he made this confeſſion, Mr. Lewis had, doubtleſs, a ſecret conſciouſneſs, that it could not be diſgraceful to him to make it. In our opinion, he was not, in that reſpect, miſtaken. The ſentiments are ſtriking, the verſification flowing, yet animated, and the incidents intereſting. The following paſſage, out of many others, will ſerve to ſhow, that our commendations are not undeſerved.

" The wretch for life immured; the Chriſtian ſlave
Of Pagan Lords; or he whoſe bloody ſweat

Speeds the ſwift galley o'er the ſparkling waves,
Bears eaſy toils, light chains, and pleaſant bondage,
Weighed with thy ſervice, Falſehood! Still to ſmile
On thoſe we loath; to teach the lips a leſſon
Smooth, ſweet, and falſe; to watch the tell-tale eye,
Faſhion each feature, ſift each honeſt word
That ſwells upon the tongue, and fear to find
A traitor in one's ſelf!—By Heav'n, I know
No toil, no curſe, no ſlavery like diſſembling." P. 30.

We have been ſo long uſed to meet with plays void of originality, vigour, or any living ſpirit, that we hail ſuch an exception as this, and purpoſely refuſe to ſeek for minute exceptions, where there is ſo much that manifeſtly demands commendation. The following ſentiment is too juſt and excellent to be omitted.

" Mad is that nation, mad, paſt thought of cure,
Paſt chains and dungeons, whips, ſpare food, and faſting,
Who yields the immoral man a patriot's name,
And looks in private vice for public virtue!" P. 66.

The cataſtrophe ſeems to us faulty in both its forms; but ſo much dramatic genius is diſplayed in the whole, that we doubt not that the author *will* hereafter write a better Tragedy.

NOVELS.

ART. 24. *Le Foreſter, a Novel. By the Author of Arthur Fitz-Albini. In Three Volumes.* 12mo. 10s. 6d. White. 1802.

It is generally ſuppoſed of this author, that it has been his practice to weave into fictitious narrative, circumſtances in which he is nearly or remotely concerned; and the outline of the preſent Novel ſeems to countenance the opinion. It contains the hiſtory of a young man the real heir to a fortune and title, kept out of both by the fraud and malice of a near relation, and expoſed to many hazards from the perſecutions of that intereſted perſon. How nearly, or how ſlightly theſe circumſtances apply to the author's own caſe, or his own conceptions of it, we are not ſufficiently acquainted with his hiſtory to pronounce; but that there is ſome ſort of alluſion to that hiſtory, we conceive to be moſt probable, and certainly not uncreditable to the author. Le Foreſter, after many hazards and ſufferings, is married to the amiable daughter of his perſecutor, whom he had known and loved under another name. Their union receives, at the end, the ſanction of her father; and after his death they are ſettled in the venerable manſion of his noble family. Some parts of the Novel are intereſting, particularly the trial of the hero, under a falſe accuſation of murder, with ſuborned witneſſes. Verſes are prefixed and interſperſed, in many of which a conſiderable portion of poetical talent is evinced. They are in various ſtyles, both of couplet and Lyric poetry; but thoſe with which

which the publication opens, are well calculated to excite an intereſt for the author.

" TO HIS BOOK.

Child of my brain, fond imp, who many a day
Haſt, as I nurs'd thee, ſooth'd my cares away,
Go forth, and with attemper'd fears await,
From the world's curious eye thy doubtful fate.
Bred in the ſhades, whoſe ſolitary reign
Gives heart-ſick ſorrow leiſure to complain,
Where no gay objects break the unvarying hours,
Where Fear before, Regret behind me low'rs."

He then complains of perfidy, malice, and calumny, and concludes thus:

" Awake then, Hope! no more by wrongs oppreſt,
Beneath theſe clouds of ſorrow I ſhall reſt;
But long o'erwhelmed by undeſerved blame,
Try'd by Adverſity's relentleſs flame,
With ſufferings, and with " dangers compaſs'd round,"
Shall purer from the ſearching fire be found."

If he conceives rightly of his own caſe, he certainly deſerves that we ſhould expreſs our wiſhes for the completion of his hopes.

ART. 25. *The Strolling Player; or, Life and Adventures of William Templeton. Three Volumes.* 12mo. 12s. Symonds. 1802.

We have no ſcruple in acknowledging, that we have been agreeably amuſed with this lively deſcription of the life of a ſtrolling player; and are ſtrongly inclined to believe, that the writer has been eye-witneſs to many of the ſcenes which he ſo forcibly repreſents. The ſtory is very well told; the characters are well pourtrayed, and conſiſtently preſerved; and the whole diſplays extenſive knowledge of the world, and no inconſiderable powers of writing.

DIVINITY.

ART. 26. *A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hoſpital, before the Right Honourable Jacob Earl of Radnor, Preſident; the Vice-Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Governors, &c. on Tueſday, May 4, 1802: and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Audience. By Charles Peter Layard, D. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Dean of Briſtol.* 4to. 24 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, and Hatchard. 1802.

The very appropriate text of St. James, ch. v. ver. 20, " He, which converteth the ſinner from the error of his way, ſhall ſave a ſoul from death, and ſhall hide a multitude of ſins;" was taken by the preacher on this occaſion; with reference, in the body of the diſcourſe, to a

Sermon of Biſhop Atterbury's on the ſame text. He contends, alſo, with that prelate, for the ſenſe of "hiding *his own* ſins," as well as thoſe of the ſinner converted. To this effect, he quotes the very venerable and valuable Syriac verſion, which has rendered it, "ſhall hide the multitude *of his own* ſins." an authority of no ſmall weight, as it proves the acceptation of the words at, or near, the time of the Apoſtle who wrote them. After this introduction, the Dean expatiates on the danger ar ſing to female virtue in modern times, from the ſeductive publications of the enemies to religion; and from the abſurd preference to the *ornamental* above the *eſſential* branches of education. He touches alſo with propriety, though with the reſerve which the ſubject required in ſuch a place, on the indelicate modes of female dreſs: and concludes, by an earneſt exhortation to his auditors, to take the method there offered, of "hiding the multitude of ſins," by aſſiſting in the converſion of ſinners. The Sermon is calculated to do good to the reader, and credit to the writer.

ART. 27. *Thankſgiving for Peace. A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of Boſton, in the County of Lincoln, June* 1, 1802. *By Samuel Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar.* 12mo. 16 pp. 6d. Rivingtons. 1802.

This diſcourſe having, as we underſtand, been printed for private diſtribution only, might perhaps have been paſſed by, but that we are unwilling to overlook what proceeds from ſo reſpectable a ſource. It is dedicated to the Boſton Armed Aſſociation, to whom the following addreſs is made towards the cloſe of the Sermon; which being applicable to other aſſociations, we ſhall print for general notice.

"Many of you who hear me have lately given an unqueſtionable proof of patriotiſm,—of a ſincere and ardent wiſh for your country's welfare; by voluntarily aſſociating and arming yourſelves, for its internal defence, in an hour of imminent danger, at home as well as abroad. Moſt excellent effects have doubtleſs (under the divine favour) been produced by this patriotic ſpirit; which happily was general throughout the kingdom. Foreign invaſion and domeſtic tumult have been, in a great meaſure, prevented by theſe very ſeaſonable and laudable exer ions, in conjunction with the regular force of the kingdom: and therefore you are well entitled (on quitting your arms) to the thanks and honour of your neighbours and fellow-ſubjects; for the ſhare you have had, as inſtruments in the hands of providence, in averting the horrors of war from our borders; and in procuring, with the will of heaven, a *Peace*, in which the friends of their country are now ſo generally rejoicing. Suffer me, then, to intreat, that to this proof of your public ſpirit, you will at all times be careful to add another proof;—by ſetting before us examples *of thoſe virtues* which adorn and honour, and, with God's bleſſing, procure ſtability to any kingdom."

ART.

ART. 28. *A Thankſgiving Sermon for the Peace, preached in the Pariſh Church of Stockton upon Tees, June* 1, 1802. *By John Brewſter, M. A. Vicar of that Place. Publiſhed by Requeſt.* 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons. 1802.

The language of the preacher in this Sermon is ſomewhat flowery; but his ſentiments are good and pious, and his heart truly loyal.

ART. 29. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter, at the Summer Aſſizes,* 1801, *holden for the County of Southampton, before the Honorable Sir Simon le Blanc, Knt. and the Honorable Sir Robert Graham, Knt. By John Davies, A. B. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.* 4to. 1s. 6d. 1802.

A plain and ſenſible diſcourſe, though not diſtinguiſhed by any novelty of argument, or remarkable force of diction. The text is Proverbs, ch. xiv. v. 9. "Fools make a mock at ſin."

ART. 30. *Performance of Vows the true Thankſgiving. A Sermon, preached at Chriſt Church, Surrey, on Tueſday, June* 1, 1802, *the Day of General Thankſgiving for the Peace; and at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, on Monday, June* 21, 1802, *before the Worſhipful Company of Fiſhmongers, being their Election-Day. By Thomas Ackland, M. A. Rector of Chriſt Church, Surrey, and Chaplain to the Fiſhmongers' Company.* 4to. 19 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, &c. 1802.

We conſider it as a ſervice rendered to the public, at the expence of our own feelings, whenever we diſapprove of any well-intended, but ill-executed, publication. This diſcourſe is ſo extremely humble, in reſpect of matter, argument, and ſtyle, that, if the whole Company of Fiſhmongers, on their election-day, "Wardens, Aſſiſtants, and Livery at large," had recommended it to the cooking of the preſs, we muſt have ventured to ſay, that their Worſhips' ſagacity had for once failed them, and that they had miſtaken barbel for turbot.

ART. 31. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of St. Andrew, in the City of Norwich, upon June* 1, *being the Day of General Thankſgiving for Peace. By the Rev. Lancaſter Adkin, A. M. and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Pariſhioners.* 4to. 16 pp. 1s. Bacon, Norwich; Rivingtons, London. 1802.

On joyful occaſions, even critics may relax a little the ſuppoſed ſolemnity of their features. We would not queſtion the judgment of "the pariſhioners of St. Andrew, in Norwich," on the manufacture within their city, of any commodity, except books: and even there, inſtead of pronouncing poſitively againſt them, and ſaying that this diſcourſe is inferior even to the laſt, in materials, or in texture, we ſhall relate to them an anecdote, which they may communicate to their brother manufacturers of Mancheſter: a man, whoſe name was *Cotton*, having a diſpute with a neighbour, they agreed to decide the matter

matter by their fists, and the former being vanquished, a punning by-stander exclaimed, "Cotton is *Worsted!*"

ART. 32. *Two Sermons, preached at Dominica, on the 11th and 13th of April, 1800; and officially noticed by his Majesty's Privy-Council in that Island. With an Appendix, containing Minutes of Three Trials which occurred at Roseau, in the Spring of the preceding Year, together with Remarks and Strictures on the Issue of those Trials, on the Slave-Trade, and Condition of Slaves in General, in our West-India Colonies. By the Rev. C. Peters, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. George's and Roseau, in the Island of Dominica.* 82 pp. Hatchard. 1802.

The Minutes of the Trials, added in an Appendix to these discourses, were, it seems, communicated as long ago as the year 1800, to Mr. Wilberforce; the event of such communication is not particularly told us; but we cannot doubt of their having made a proper impression on the mind of that steady friend to the distressed Negroes of our West-Indian settlements. We cannot forbear to say that we read them with horror, and with impressions very unfavourable to the credit of the police and higher courts of judicature in Dominica. It very evidently appears, we think, that strong prejudices prevailed against Mr. Peters, for his humane interference in behalf of the unhappy sufferers in that island; nor do we think the Sermons by any means called for such an interposition on the part of his Majesty's Privy-Council; but of this we can only judge from a perusal of the Sermons, as now laid before the public. If Mr. Peters's account is true, and we have no doubt of its authenticity, we are persuaded this publication must do credit both to his head and heart. His observations are not the mere sentimental effusions of modern philanthropy, but are replete with good sense, and seems to be the fruits of much sober and serious consideration of the subject. We are sorry that our limits prevent us from inserting some extracts which struck us forcibly; but the whole publication is of small volume, and no great price. If Mr. Peters's statements are not true, we hope, for the credit of human nature, they will be speedily and effectually refuted; if they are, which we fear must be the case, we most cordially hope they will contribute to keep up that spirit of Christianity, which has lately actuated so many of our legislators to seek an amelioration at least of the condition of our West-Indian slaves, or to limit and controul the traffic by which the supply is kept up.

ART. 33. *A Sermon, preached before the Stamford Lodge of Odd Fellows, in the Parish Church of All Saints, Stamford, on Monday, June 14, 1802. By the Rev. Robert Lascelles Carr, Chaplain to Earl Clanwilliam, and to Lord Mendip.* 4to. 1s. 6d. White. 1802.

The preacher forcibly urges the universal superintendence of providence in human affairs; and, with a becoming spirit of loyalty and devotion, impresses on his hearers the obvious and solemn truth, that this superintendence, with regard to the British nation, has been eminently conspicuous, and demands suitable returns of gratitude. Persons holding these sentiments, can hardly be called *Odd Fellows*.

ART.

ART. 34. *The Inſtability of Worldly Power, and the Inſufficiency of Human Means; or, Divine Providence our only Shield. A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh Church of the Holy Trinity, Minories, on Tueſday, June 1, 1802, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a General Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for putting an End to the late bloody, extended, and expenſive War, in which we were engaged. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Pariſhioners. By Thomas Thirlwall, M. A. Curate of the Holy Trinity, in the Minories, and Lecturer of St. Dunſtan, Stepney.* 4to. 23 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, &c. 1802.

Occaſions which call forth many orators will, of courſe, exhibit a variety of talents. If this preacher do not ſtand in the very foremoſt rank of theſe orators, yet he occupies among them a very reſpectable ſtation. Taking for his text, Ezekiel xxxvii. 3, "And he ſaid unto me, ſon of man, can theſe dry bones live? And I anſwered, O Lord God, thou knoweſt," he ſays, "the words I have ſelected for the ſubject of this day's ſolemnity, are part of that beautiful and inſtructive viſion of Ezekiel, in which are pourtrayed the hopeleſs and ruined condition of the exiled Jews, and their reſtoration to the days of their former felicity, through the ſudden and extraordinary interpoſition of Almighty God, when human means had failed, and human proſpects vaniſhed." P. v. The actual miſery, and ſubſequent deliverance, of the Jews, pourtrayed in this viſion, are then ſhown to be, "a juſt and ſtriking picture of what WE have *lately* been; and what, by the bleſſing of God, is our *preſent* ſituation." P. 7. The preacher retraces "the various and eventful points of the bloody, extended, and expenſive war in which we have been engaged; to the intent, that the providential interpoſition of our Almighty Deliverer may ſink deep into our hearts; and the ſenſe of his merciful preſervation may excite us to ſuitable returns of ſincere repentance, fervent gratitude, and univerſal obedience." Ib. This is a very proper, and, on all accounts, a creditable diſcourſe.

MEDICINE.

ART. 35. *Remarks on the Neceſſity and Means of ſuppreſſing Contagious Fever in the Metropolis. By C. Stanger, M. D. Greſham Profeſſor of Phyſic, and Phyſician to the Foundling Hoſpital. Publiſhed for the Benefit, and at the Expence, of the Inſtitution for the Prevention of Contagious Fever in the Metropolis.* 12mo. 22 pp. 1s. Hatchard, &c. 1802.

The means of ſuppreſſing contagion are now very well underſtood. The only obſtacle towards carrying them into effect, on a large ſcale, in the metropolis, appears to be the expence, which is too great to be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and yet is not of a deſcription to be included in the parochial levies. Hopes are, therefore, entertained, that Parliament may be induced to afford ſome aid. But ſurely

ſurely theſe topics might have been treated in a plain unaffected manner, without that parade of quotations, that high colouring, that laboured ſtyle, which are ſo glaring, and ſo much out of place, in the preſent pamphlet. The power of *fomites*, in retaining and propagating infection, is carried by much too far; and that ſyſtem of police which is propoſed, in regard to the domeſtic habits of the poor, however ſalutary it might be for them and the reſt of the community, is, we fear, of too rigorous a nature ever to be put into practice.

POLITICS.

ART. 36. *Public Credit in Danger; or, Frauds on the Revenue, private Wrongs, and public Ruin. To which are added, Hints on the beſt Means to provide for a Peace Eſtabliſhment, without increaſing the Public Burthens. By a Member of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.* 8vo. 84 pp. Hatchard. 1802.

With a very laudable zeal this author argues at great length on the injuſtice and criminality of thoſe who defraud the public revenue. This, he obſerves, is done in two ways, namely, by "dealing in contraband articles," and by "withholding payment of the taxes due to government." To prevent ſuch frauds in future (by which, in his opinion, government is defrauded of more than a twentieth part of the national income) he employs the moſt ſtrenuous exhortations, and propoſes the ſevereſt penalties. The purchaſers of contraband articles ought, he thinks, to be put on the ſame footing as receivers of ſtolen goods; public meetings ſhould be called, and agreements entered into, "not to purchaſe any contraband goods, or connive at the practices of thoſe who do; not to withhold from government the payment of any tax or due, and to take active meaſures to proſecute and bring to ſhame and puniſhment thoſe who, from this time, ſhould be found guilty of defrauding government in the above reſpects."

This agreement, he propoſes, ſhould be enforced by a written declaration, and "Societies for the Support of Public Credit" eſtabliſhed in every part of the kingdom. He further throws out ſuggeſtions "on the beſt Means of enabling Government to provide for a Peace Eſtabliſhment, without increaſing the national Burthens." This eſtabliſhment, he admits, ought to be large; although he praiſes very highly the wiſdom, the *clemency*, the *magnanimity* of Bonaparte, and (unleſs the whole paragraph is meant as irony) ſeems to expect that he will, *bye and bye*, "give a free and equal conſtitution to the French people." The reſources which he propoſes, in order to ſuch an eſtabliſhment, are the prevention of frauds, by the means he had before ſuggeſted, and the impoſition of "an eaſy ſtamp on dividend warrants." This laſt meaſure, however, would certainly be "an increaſe of the national burthens," and would, we fear, create more alarm than it would produce advantage. At all events, it is not a *new* ſuggeſtion, and muſt have often been conſidered by government. He alſo exhorts thoſe who

who have hitherto defrauded the public, to atone for their fault by voluntary contributions. We own this laſt reſource does not appear to us likely to be very productive; but perhaps ſome increaſe of the revenue might be effected by voluntary agreements to diſcountenance frauds, though not to the amount which this author ſeems to expect.

POOR.

ART. 37. *Letters on the preſent State of the Jewiſh Poor in the Metropolis, with Propoſitions for ameliorating their Condition, by improving the Morals of the Youth of both Sexes, and by rendering their Labour uſeful and productive, in a greater Degree, both to themſelves and to the Nation.* 8vo. 36 pp. Richardſons. 1802.

That the riches of the ſtate ariſe from the extent of its population, is a maxim no longer true, than while the labour of every claſs is rendered as productive as poſſible. Any body of men, whoſe peculiar tenets prevent them from uſing the general means of procuring ſubſiſtence, will be led to add diſhoneſty to indigence; and will become not only a burden, but alſo a nuiſance to the community, till means are found to remove the obſtacles to the exertion of their induſtry, and they are put on an equal footing with the reſt of their fellow-ſubjects. "The Jews, in England, are a numerous body, of late greatly increaſed, both by propagation and importation: but their property has not kept pace with their increaſe: the opulent are but few; the middling claſs, though not ſo few, poſſeſs but little; and the bulk of the nation conſiſts of *a very numerous poor.*" The public at large, while they juſtly condemn the manners and habits of life too generally prevalent among the latter claſs, are little ſenſible of the difficulties under which they labour; and do not reflect, that the reſtraints and obſervances of the Moſaical ritual, deprive them of the poſſibility of acquiring a trade, unleſs they can find a maſter of the ſame perſuaſion, or of being employed at day work more than four days and a half in the week. The complete wretchedneſs of the infirm, the lame, the blind, and the helpleſs aged, is ſtill leſs known: interdicted by their religion from partaking of the food of a Chriſtian workhouſe, they have no reſource but the ſcanty pittance which the ſynagogue funds can afford. Theſe funds, we are told, "are raiſed by the rent every perſon pays for his ſeat in that which he frequents, together with the offerings made on feſtivals and particular occaſions: and as they have no means of enforcing payment, a great deal of this income is very uncertain." The relief hence derived muſt obviouſly be inadequate, and the manner of its diſpenſation vague, while the diſtreſs of the poor "is perpetually recurring, becauſe they have ſcarce any method of procuring a maintenance; and every meanneſs and vice, that can debaſe the human character, become the conſequence of the degradation of mind, induced by deſponding poverty."

The benevolent intention of Mr. VANOVEN, in theſe Letters, addreſſed to Patrick Colquhoun, Eſq. is, the Eſtabliſhment of a Plan for

for bettering the Condition of the Jewiſh Poor, "by relieving the helpleſs, inſtructing the children, and diffuſing among them the knowledge of handicraft trades, without any infringement of their eſtabliſhed religion and cuſtoms:" which he thinks would be beſt effected by the erection of "a houſe of induſtry, which ſhould take in the helpleſs poor and children, and have an attached hoſpital for the ſick; the whole arranged on a ſtrictly Judaic plan, with reſpect to prayers, education, and diet; and which at the ſame time ſhould comprehend a method of aſſiſting the out-poor with occaſional relief." He obſerves, that the Jewiſh houſekeepers pay conſiderable ſums to the parochial rates, while their own poor cannot avail themſelves of the proviſion; he propoſes to recal a certain portion of theſe rates; to aſſeſs all Jews; and to oblige the different ſynagogues to unite their incomes, after payment of their individual ſpecific expences, and to place the management of the fund thus raiſed, and of the concerns of all the Jewiſh poor in the metropolis, in a Board conſiſting of reſpectable gentlemen, from each ſynagogue, who are to be inveſted with powers "to put the exiſting laws in force, with reſpect to idle and diſorderly perſons, to enquire into the circumſtances of the poor, and render occaſional relief. They ſhould alſo have the ſole ſuperintendance of the houſe of induſtry, and the appropriation of its funds."

The novelty and importance of the ſubject has induced us to give more ſpace to this little tract, than the limits of our Review will in general allow to publications of this ſize; but we cannot take leave of this author, without regretting the ambiguous terms in which he mentions the neceſſity of religion to rectitude of conduct, as if confined to "the vulgar, whoſe minds are not ſufficiently informed to reaſon abſtractedly" (p. 13); while his ſentiments on *different religions* are ſuch (p. 14) as, we apprehend, no devout Jew, or pious Chriſtian, would ſubſcribe to.

ART. 38. *Strictures upon the Churchwardens and Overſeers of Mancheſter, with ſome introductory Remarks on Public-houſes, Parochial Taxes, &c. Alſo, Obſervations extracted from the moſt eminent modern Writers on the Subject of the Poors' Law; together with Reflexions deducible therefrom; tending equally to relieve the Preſſure on the Ley-Payer, as well as to adminiſter additional Comforts to the Poor, addreſſed to the Inhabitants of Mancheſter. By Thomas Battye.* 8vo. 110 pp. Mancheſter. 1801.

We reviewed a former publication of Mr. Battye's on this ſubject, in vol. viii. p. 684. Our ſentiments of the preſent work are the ſame as we then expreſſed. If the groſs miſmanagement, oppreſſion, and peculation, with which Mr. B. ſo unſparingly charges the pariſh officers of Mancheſter, really exiſt, it is matter of ſurpriſe to us, that no one, in ſo populous a town, has yet ſought a legal redreſs to theſe inveterate abuſes; or, if Mr. B. has brought forward a groundleſs accuſation, that he has not been proſecuted for a libel.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 39. *Senilities; or, Solitary Amuſements: in Proſe and Verſe; with a curſory Diſquiſition on the future Condition of the Sexes. By the Editor of "the Reveries of Solitude," "Spiritual Quixote," "Columella," &c.* Crown 8vo. 306 pp. 6s. Longman and Rees. 1801.

We conſider this as the kind farewel of a very old friend, who, through the courſe of a long life, has, from time to time, given proofs of a good heart, an able head, and conſiderable livelineſs of imagination, in books which have, in no ſmall degree, attracted the attention and approbation of the public. He is now, by his own account, above twenty years paſt his grand climacteric, and bequeaths this final advice to the juvenile part of his acquaintance.

"My young friends! Avoid bad company, gaming, ſabbath-breaking, and—*writing verſes.*" Under which, he ſigns himſelf "an *Octogenarian Scribbler!*" But, though he puts verſe-making into ſuch uncreditable company, it does not appear that he repents of it; nor indeed has he reaſon, with reſpect to the greater part of his compoſitions.

The preſent volume contains thirteen proſe Eſſays, which form its firſt Part; to which are ſubjoined, three other poetical Parts, with the ſeparate titles of, 2. Poetical and Panegyrical, 3. Humorous, and, 4. Miſcellaneous. The proſe Eſſays are about the length, and much in the manner, of the periodical papers, ſo many of which have been produced by our countrymen, ſince Steele firſt gave the example; excepting, indeed, that mentioned in the title-page, which is much longer. This Eſſay is, in our opinion, too ſerious for a jocular, and too jocoſe for a ſerious, diſcuſſion; but the deſign of the author is ſufficiently laudable. Among his Poems, the following ſpecimen may ſuffice to ſhow, that his ſpirit is not yet extinct. The ſubject is the rage for waſhing rooms, of which other authors have alſo complained; authors having little attachment, as it ſeems, to clean rooms. After a formidable mock-heroic ſimile of a tigreſs, he thus proceeds:

> "With equal fury, arm'd with mops and brooms,
> The headſtrong houſe-maid traverſes your rooms;
> No force her operations can withſtand,
> Nor Gods nor men arreſt her ſcouring hand.
> About her waiſt her twiſted apron's bound;
> On pattens rais'd, ſhe ſtalks th' apartments round.
> Her floating batteries daſhing from her pail,
> By hydroſtatic laws the walls aſſail.
> Her roſy arms their wonted labours ply,
> Chairs, tables, ſophas, ſkreens, before her fly." P. 216.

The picture is animated and correct. Mr. Graves wants no addition to his fame; and, if he does to his comforts, during the remainder of his career, he has our hearty wiſhes for its acceſſion.

ART.

ART. 40. *A Picture of Monmouthshire, or an Abridgment of Mr. Coxe's Historical Tour in Monmouthshire. By a Lady.* 12mo. 5s. Cadell and Davies. 1802.

This Abridgment of Mr. Coxe's elegant and elaborate work was formed with his express permission, and will be a useful and agreeable pocket companion to those who, from curiosity, or any other motive, may be induced to visit this part of the kingdom. It is very neatly printed, and executed with good taste as well as judgment. There are, however, neither maps nor plates, the former of which seem indispensably necessary to all works of this description.

ART. 41. *Medullæ, seu Radices insigniores Linguæ Græcæ, ordine Grammatico: or, the principal Greek Primitives, grammatically arranged; with a copious Latin and English Translation. By the Rev. John Booth, Wibsey, near Bradford, Yorkshire.* 4to. 48 pp. Hurst. 1801.

Notwithstanding the successive attempts which have been made, from a very early period to the present time, to facilitate the study of the Greek language, and to illustrate its force and beauty, it is yet to be lamented, that numerous difficulties present themselves to the mind of the young learner:

——"Limine in ipso,
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia curæ."

Neither the splendid catalogue of grammarians transmitted to us by Suidas, nor the long list of our own countrymen, who have devoted their hours to the instruction of youth, have disentangled the perplexities, or reconciled the seeming contradictions of the elementary rules of the Greek. The imperfection, however, of grammars and of lexicons may be easily accounted for, by the striking difference that exists between the teaching of a dead and of a living language. In this instance, all the niceties of art can never equal the power of practice. Grammarians have not all agreed, even in laying down the first forms and principles of the Greek tongue. The learned Lancelot reduces the ordinary number of declensions to two. Our two principal grammars hold, that there are five declensions of simple substantives. By an editor of another Greek grammar it is asserted, with no less shew of authority, that in strictness there are no more than four declensions in that language; that the fourth of the simples is no other than the attic dialect of the third; and that all contract nouns are of the fifth declension of the simples before contraction. But the expediency of *separating the parts*, and *of denominating each a distinct declension, is allowed*; as thereby *the accommodation of the learner is materially consulted.* We have been the more diffuse in this preliminary observation, because the author of the present work begins by blending the first two declensions into one. The reason of this simplification seems to have been, the exact similarity with which words of both these declensions terminate in the dual and plural numbers.

bers. In this new arrangement there appears nothing unreaſonable: there is only cauſe to fear, leſt it may confuſe the young beginner; becauſe the plan of his grammar will be different. In his ſecond introductory obſervation the author has not noticed, that words which end in δα and θα (as well as ρα) have the genitive ſingular in ας, and the dative in α. In declining the word αβρόλη, *nox*, the author makes uſe of the expreſſion duarum *noctum*, inſtead of *noctium*.

With reſpect to the liſt of primitives, the author at preſent confines himſelf to what are termed *Radices præclariſſimæ*. We muſt pauſe awhile, before we can give our ſanction to his choice of this arrangement. His prefatory remarks anticipate, in ſome meaſure, the ſtrictures we are about to make on this part of his performance. We would not wiſh a work of this kind to be ſwelled to too great an extent. It would, ſurely, as fully anſwer the writer's intention of facilitating the ſtudy of the Greek language, and it would conſiderably diminiſh the *maſs* of the *whole work*, if ſome of the inferior primitives were mingled with theſe ſuperior ones. Under the head of each declenſion, and of each claſs as they *here* ſtand, no ſmall number of the words to which we allude might be conveniently ſtationed, without apparently augmenting the bulk of the book. In adopting this ſcheme, Mr. B. would but follow the example of a long and laborious train of the collectors of Greek primitives. Among theſe, Surſinus has, in a ſeemingly narrow compaſs, exhibited the greater part of the Radices; and diverſified his catalogue by noting down, as they occurred, numerous authorized etymologies. There are many words (and words given among the primitives of Surſinus) which frequently occur in the writings of the Greeks, and which we do not find in the collection of Mr. Booth. We muſt ſuppoſe that the latter writer purpoſely omitted them. We will ſelect the word αγαπη, *charitas, amor*, of which Mr. B. makes no mention. Αγαπη is accounted an inferior primitive, becauſe it is derived ſo immediately from αγαπαω. But no intimation is made, on the other hand, that αναγκη, one of the *Radices præclariſſimæ*, has ανασσω, *impero*, for its root. In the ſame manner Αφροδίτη, *venus, dea amoris, venuſtas*, has a place among theſe *verba ſplendidiora*; although αφρος, *ſpuma*, muſt be acknowledged to be the radical word. What has poor Αθηνη, *Minerva*, done to forfeit her pre-eminence? We do not perceive her in this exalted ſociety. Yet, although it is conjectured that this word is deduced from Αθηλος, *lacte non nutritus*, it ſurely has as honourable a title to renown as Αφροδίτη. Is Αρετη, *virtus*, one of the principal primitives, while αρω, *apto*, exiſts; ſince, when we act with *virtue*, we act with *fitneſs* and propriety? Ερση, *ros*, is from αρδω, αρσω, *rigo*. Θηλη *papilla*, muſt, we conceive, be derived from Θαλλω, *germino, virco, floreo*. In like manner we muſt refer Λεσχη, *ſermocinatio* to Λεγω, *dico*; Λυμη, *noxa*, and Λυπη, *dolor*, to Λυω, *ſolvo*; Οργη, to ορεγω; Οροφη, *tenebræ*, to Ερεφω, *contego*; Φορη, *dos*, to Φερω, *fero*. Other words might be cited, to prove how cautious we ought to be in tracing etymologies, and how apt we are to deem *that primary*, which upon a nearer view is detected to be *ſecondary* only. From the foregoing ſpecimens, it will appear a nice and difficult taſk, to diſtinguiſh

guiſh theſe *Radices præclariſſimæ* from what are commonly eſteemed inferior primitives of the Greek.

We would recommend to Mr. B. a careful reviſion of this firſt part of a work, which, when accurately completed, will be found highly ſerviceable in our ſchools. He will diſcover omiſſions of words, which juſtly belong to the firſt claſs of Greek primitives; and will, without great labour of ſearch, meet with ſuch a number of typographical errors in the Latin interpretation, as rarely falls to the lot of an author. The *Greek* ſubſtantives ſeem to be printed with conſiderable exactneſs.

ART. 42. *The Friend of Women: tranſlated from the French of Bourdier de Villemert. By Alexander Morrice.* 8vo. 164 pp. 6s. Symonds. 1802.

It is difficult for us to characterize this work, not having the original before us, and the tranſlation being manifeſtly faulty in ſome paſſages, and, upon the whole, but indifferently written. The ſubjects of the ſeveral chapters are; *the Rank of Women in Society; the Studies ſuitable to Women; the Occupations of Women, their Pleaſures, their Luxury, their Dreſs, their Characters and Diſpoſition, Love and Gallantry, Marriage; the Education of Children; Domeſtic Government;* and, *the Virtues of Women.* Under theſe ſeveral titles, if we find not much novelty (which, indeed, on ſuch a ſubject, was not to be expected) the ſentiments are, in general, unexceptionable and praiſe-worthy. The latter part of the work is, upon the whole, the moſt valuable, particularly the chapters on Marriage, and the Education of Children. The chief fault of this eſſay, which we have obſerved, is tedioufneſs, occaſioned, in our opinion, by the diviſion of it into ſhort and deſultory paragraphs; a mode of writing, which pleaſes only when, as in Monteſquieu, almoſt every word conveys a ſtriking thought. Poſſibly this may be, in part at leaſt, the fault of the tranſlation; which bears evident marks of an imperfect acquaintance with the language of the original, or of our own. This work was promiſed by Mr. Morrice, in a book of his, on brewing, which we noticed in our laſt number, p. 453; and, conſidering that he there called himſelf *a common brewer,* the imperfections of his tranſlation may be deemed venial.

ART. 43. *Fragments of Letters, and other Papers, written in different Parts of Europe, at Sea, and on the Aſiatic and African Coaſts, or Shores of the Mediterranean, at the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century. By John Walker, M. D.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Darton and Harvey. 1802.

Theſe Letters or Fragments are not remarkably perſpicuous in their ſtyle, and are marked by a *hop, ſtep,* and *jump* ſort of arrangement; but they relate ſome entertaining anecdotes, of remarkable things and diſtinguiſhed characters; and, on the whole, will impart a conſiderable degree of amuſement. The author is of the fraternity of Quakers, and the peculiarities of his ſect lead him into ſome whimſical perplexities.

ART. 44. *The General Gazetteer, or compendious Geographical Dictionary, containing a Deſcription of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the known World; with the Government, Cuſtoms, Manners, and Religion of the Inhabitants; the Extent, Boundaries, and natural Productions of each Country; the Trade, Manufactures, and Curioſities of the Cities and Towns; their Longitude, Latitude, Bearings, and Diſtances, in Engliſh Miles, from remarkable Places, and the various Events by which they have been diſtinguiſhed; including an Account of the Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, and principal Villages, in Great-Britain and Ireland; illuſtrated with Maps. Originally written by R. Brookes, M. D. The twelfth Edition, with conſiderable Additions and Improvements.* 8vo. 9s. 6d. Johnſon, Rivingtons, &c. 1802.

It was not, perhaps, part of our office to notice a re-publication of a book whoſe uſefulneſs is aſcertained by its having paſſed through ſo many editions; but we have had occaſion to ſee and to know, that this work has received many and conſiderable improvements, and that great pains have been taken to render it ſtill more worthy of the public attention. When we conſider alſo the number of maps, and the vaſt quantity of letter-preſs which this edition contains, we may add that it is ſold at a very reaſonable price.

ART. 45. *The Univerſal Gazetteer, being a conciſe Deſcription, alphabetically arranged, of the Nations, Towns, Cities, Harbours, and Canals; Kingdoms, Empires, Oceans, Rivers, Mountains, States, Provinces, Seas, Lakes, Capes, &c. in the known World. The Government, Manners, and Religion, of the Inhabitants, with the Extent, Boundaries, and natural Productions, Manufactures, and Curioſities of the different Countries: containing ſeveral Thouſand Places not to be met with in any ſimilar Gazetteer; illuſtrated with Fourteen Maps. By John Walker. Reviſed, conſiderably enlarged, and improved, by Arthur Kerſhaw. The Third Edition.* 8vo. 11s. Vernor and Hood. 1801.

Whether the aſſertion, ſo boldly made in this title-page, be preciſely true, we know not; namely, that this book contains *ſeveral thouſand* places not to be met with any ſimilar Gazetteer. The book mentioned above may, we think, compare with it, in this and every other particular, except, perhaps, that the Maps are executed with ſomewhat more neatneſs, and the type is on a rather better paper. It is certainly a good book of the kind, and may be properly recommended.

ART. 46. *Brief Hints on the Subject of Tithes. Addreſſed to the Kentiſh Farmers.* 8vo. 27 pp. Maidſtone. 1802.

The anonymous author of this ſhort addreſs attributes the diſputes and diviſions about tithes, of late ſo prevalent, 1. "To the intemperate and impolitic, becauſe *unjuſt*, reſolutions and publications propagated by the Board of Agriculture;" 2. "to the extraordinary and high

bigh price to which every neceſſary of life has attained." This riſe, he obſerves, has conſtrained every clergyman, " to look about him, and to demand ſuch terms as may enable him to live with decency, and ſuch as are in ſome degree commenſurate to his legal claims." We ſincerely wiſh that his exhortations may induce the men of Kent, " to act openly, candidly, and honeſtly by their clergy; and as they are in general well diſpoſed to our happy conſtitution, in church and ſtate, to give their ſupport to the one as well as to the other."

ART. 47. *El Teſoro Eſpañol, ô Biblioteca Portatil Eſpañola; que contiene extractos eſcogidos de los mas celébres eſcritores Eſpañoles, con notas, para la Iluſtracion y mayor Claridad de las Voces y Sentencias, que hubieran podido ofrecer alguna dificultad. Por Don Aguſtin Luis Joſſe Profeſor de Lenguas en eſta Capital, y Autor de una Gramatica Eſpañola. Two Volumes.* 8vo. pp. 635 et 611. 1l. 10s. Dulau, &c. 1802.

The Spaniſh Treaſure, or portable Italian Library, &c. By A. L. Joſſe.

The Italian Grammar of Mr. Joſſe was juſtly praiſed by us when it appeared in 1799*. The preſent work is exactly ſimilar, in plan and form, to the *Bibliothéque portative des Ecrivains François* of M. Moyſant, and to the Engliſh Elegant Extracts; both of which works have been ſo largely circulated, and ſo warmly approved. But it muſt in juſtice be obſerved, that a compilation of this kind is greatly more deſirable in the Spaniſh, than in the French or Engliſh, languages; on account of the much greater ſcarcity of the original Spaniſh authors in this country, than of our own writers, or thoſe of our continental neighbours. Even an Italian work of this nature, though greatly deſirable, would, in this point of view, be much leſs important than the preſent ſelection from authors, whoſe works, if not thus known, may be concealed for many years from the eyes of Engliſh enquirers.

ART. 48. *The accompliſhed Tutor, or complete Syſtem of liberal Education, containing the moſt approved Theory and Practice of the following Subjects: 1. Engliſh Grammar and Elocution; 2. Penmanſhip and Short-hand; 3. Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal; 4. Stock holding, and Merchants' Accounts; 5. Menſuration and Architecture; 6. Optics; 7. Algebra; 8. Doctrine of Annuities; 9. Trigonometry; 10. Logarithms; 11. Geography; 12. Aſtronomy; 13. Mechanics; 14. Electricity; 15. Pneumatics; 16. Hydroſtatics; 17. Hydraulics; 18. Drawing, Engraving, and Painting, and other uſeful Matter. In Two Volumes, embelliſhed with Twenty Copper-plates, and Six Maps, neatly engraved by Thomas Hodſon.* 18s. Vernon and Hood. 1800.

The publication by the late Mr. Dodſley, called the Preceptor, which was deſervedly popular, both from its own merits, and the countenance afforded it by Dr. Johnſon, is now become ſcarce. This probably ſuggeſted the idea of the work before us, which is executed on a plan nearly ſimilar, and ſeems to be a uſeful, as certainly it is a

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xvi. p. 217.

cheap,

cheap, work. The modern improvements on each ſubject are introduced, and we have no ſcruple in giving it our general recommendation. We beg leave, however, to ſuggeſt to the editor, whether, in a future edition, his Tutor may not be rendered ſtill more accompliſhed, by prefixing an introductory chapter, exhibiting a conciſe analyſis of the principles of the Chriſtian religion? We cannot think any tutor perfectly accompliſhed, who does not make religion the ground-work of his ſyſtem of inſtruction.

ART. 49. *Conſiderations on the late Elections for Weſtminſter and Middleſex; together with ſome Facts relative to the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields.* 8vo. 2s. Hatchard. 1802.

There were certainly circumſtances in the Elections above alluded to, which could not fail of exciting uneaſy ſenſations in the mind of every diſpaſſionate obſerver. The remarks contained in this pamphlet do the higheſt credit to the intelligence and integrity of the writer, who expreſſes his ſentiments without the leaſt tincture of prejudice. The obſervations alſo on the conduct and abſolute condition of the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields, prove, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, the effects of miſrepreſentation and prejudice. Many of the allegations againſt the above place of confinement, and its management, are ſhown to be utterly void of foundation, and others moſt groſsly miſrepreſented and exaggerated. We have not often peruſed a more manly, impreſſive, and ſatisfactory publication. We are taught to believe, by this pamphlet, which we ſhall do, till it is oppoſed by ſtrong and well-authenticated facts, that Mr. Aris's general character for humanity is not to be impeached. Indeed the declarations of the magiſtrates. the journals of the viſitors, juſtices, and the minutes of the Committee of inſpection and expenditure, teſtify a general approbation of Mr. Aris's conduct.

ART. 50. *A Synopſis of Data, for the Conſtruction of Triangles. By Thomas Leybourn, Editor of the Mathematical and Philoſophical Repoſitory and Review.* Crown 8vo. 2s. Glendenning, Symonds, &c. 1802.

The idea of exhibiting a Synopſis of this kind, was firſt ſuggeſted by the late ingenious Mr. Lawſon, who publiſhed one in the year 1773, with references to thoſe publications in which the ſeveral caſes were ſolved. In the Synopſis before us the number of problems and data is increaſed to nearly twice that contained in Mr. Lawſon's, and the arrangement is in many reſpects altered; we think with advantage. Mr. Leybourn's Synopſis is divided into four parts: the firſt contains data for ſuch triangles as have been conſtructed generally, the vertical angle being ſuppoſed acute or obtuſe; the ſecond, data for the conſtruction of right-angled triangles; the third, data for ſuch triangles as have been conſtructed by plane geometry, when certain parts were equal to given ſolids; and the fourth, data for ſuch triangles as have been conſtructed, when certain parts were required to be the greateſt or leaſt poſſible.

Inſtead of referring to thoſe authors where conſtructions may be found, as Mr. Lawſon has done, Mr. Leybourn intends to publiſh ſeparately a complete ſet of ſolutions, which are to be exhibited both geometrically, with their modes of calculation, and algebraically. In the proſecution of this arduous undertaking, he ſolicits the aſſiſtance and communications of thoſe who are engaged in geometrical purſuits; and is deſirous "that the data may be applied to ſpherical triangles when they will admit of it; that thoſe which are propoſed only for particular caſes may have general ſolutions; and that they may be further extended in any way that a conſideration of them may ſuggeſt." To our mathematical readers it will appear totally unneceſſary for us to expatiate on the utility of ſuch a performance, which, when completed, will unqueſtionably contain the moſt valuable collection of matter on the geometry of triangles that has yet appeared. The execution of it will require correct knowledge, extenſive reading, and no ordinary portion of induſtry and care: we wiſh Mr. Leybourn ſucceſs in the attempt, and we anticipate much from his activity and zeal in the cauſe of ſcience.

ART. 51. *The Pic-Nic, a Miſcellany of Proſe and Verſe; containing a Number of Original Pieces and Extracts, from new Publications of Merit.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Lackington. 1802.

There are ſome amuſing and meritorious compoſitions to be found in theſe pages; a great part of which ſeem to be from Scotch periodical works. Conſidering alſo the quantity of letter-preſs, it is alſo very cheap.

ART. 52. *A ſhort and practical Introduction to Engliſh Grammar, chiefly compiled from different Authors, and adapted for the Uſe of Schools. By the Rev. Matthew Barrett, Maſter of the Grammar School, Barton on Humber, Lincolnſhire.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood. 1802.

There is a conciſeneſs in this work, which renders it very ſuitable for thoſe who have to inſtruct children in the firſt rudiments of Engliſh Grammar; and accordingly we recommend it for this purpoſe.

ART. 53. *An Hiſtorical Account of the Diſcovery and Education of a Savage Man; or of the firſt Developements, phyſical and moral, of the young Savage, caught in the Woods near Aveyron, in the Year* 1798. *By E. M. Itard, Phyſician to the National Inſtitution of Deaf and Dumb, Member of the Medical Society of Paris, &c.* 12mo. 148 pp. 3s. 6d. Phillips. 1802.

Towards the natural hiſtory of man, ſo defective hitherto in facts relating to his original powers and propenſities, out of ſociety, this narrative of M. Itard muſt be conſidered as a valuable contribution. It bears the ſtrongeſt marks of veracity in the relation; and certainly evinces much ſagacity, and ſound judgment, in the conduct of the relator towards his very ſingular pupil. The young Savage, to whom the

the name of *Victor* is now given, was ſuppoſed to be about eleven or twelve years old when he was found in 1798. After a time, he was brought to Paris, where, after ſome ſuperficial obſervations and imperfect trials, he was near being pronounced an incurable idiot; ſo inferior were his apparent faculties, we are told, even to thoſe of many of our domeſtic animals. M. Itard, however, wiſely judged that it was not right ſo to deſpair of him; conſidering the analogy, between the uſual education of children, and the ſituation in which he had accidentally been placed; and, in undertaking his education, reduced his plan to the following principal objects.

1. "To attach him to ſocial life, by rendering it more pleaſant to him than that which he was then leading, and, above all, more analogous to the mode of exiſtence that he was then about to quit. 2. To awaken the nervous ſenſibility by the moſt energetic ſtimulants, and ſometimes by lively affections of the mind. 3. To extend the ſphere of his ideas, by giving him new wants, and by increaſing the number of his relations to the objects ſurrounding him. 4. To lead him to the uſe of ſpeech by ſubjecting him to the neceſſity of imitation. 5. To exerciſe frequently the moſt ſimple operations of the mind upon the object of his phyſical wants; and, at length, by inducing the application of them to the objects of inſtruction." P. 33.

It will be agreed, we conceive, that theſe objects are choſen with great judgment; and the ſections of the book ſhow diſtinctly the progreſs of their application. We object to little more than this ſentence: "—the infancy of ſociety, before the labour of many ages had arranged and eſtabliſhed the ſyſtem of ſpeech." P. 106. To us the book affords a ſtrong proof, that language never could have been formed or arranged by unaſſiſted man. The author, however, ſhows no propenſity to force ſuggeſtions of the above kind upon his readers.

ART. 54. *Rural Sports. By the Rev. W. B. Daniel. Vol. I.* 4to. 381 pp. 2l. 12s. 6d. Bunny and Gold. 1801.

The ſplendour of this work might well deſerve commendation, if the nature of it could be thought worthy of ſuch elegance or expence. There are perſons, however, without doubt, who will think with Mr. Daniel, that the repreſentations of dogs of different kinds, with the portraits of ſome particular dogs, and of foxes and hares, running or ſnared, with other things that are called game, are worthy of being drawn by Gilpin, and engraved by the beſt artiſts. They will think alſo, as he alſo appears to think, that the employments of purſuing theſe animals, and writing about them, are much ſuperior to idleneſs, even for a clergyman. From our habits of life, it cannot be expected that we ſhould ſubſcribe to theſe opinions; nor that we ſhould either recommend, with great zeal, the preſent ſplendid volume, or anticipate with much pleaſure the appearance of the ſecond, which is to treat of birds and fiſhes. Inſtead of the *delectando pariterque monendo*, to which Mr. D. aſpires, we can only recommend him to quote, from the ſame author,

"Strenua nos exercet inertia."

ART.

ART. 55. *The Woodland Companion, or a ſhort Deſcription of Britiſh Trees; with ſome Account of their Uſes. Illuſtrated by Plates. Compiled by the Author of Evenings at Home.* 8vo. 92 pp. With 26 Plates. 8s. Johnſon. 1802.

There is ſomething very pleaſing in the deſign, very clear in the arrangement, and not leſs ſatisfactory in the execution, of this little work; which, conſidering the number and goodneſs of the plates, is alſo extremely cheap. It will add to the eſtimation of the book to mention, that the author profeſſes to have copied his figures from thoſe ſubjoined by Dr. Hunter to his valuable edition of Evelyn's Sylva. The deſcriptions are rather popular than botanical, but may be, on that account, more acceptable, and even more uſeful, to a conſiderable number of readers, and to thoſe more particularly of the younger claſs, who might be deterred, rather than attracted, by the array of ſcientific terms and expreſſions.

ART. 56. *An Eaſy Introduction to Algebra, with Notes, wherein the Rules are demonſtrated, and the Operations explained; adapted to the Uſe of Schools, and thoſe who ſtudy without a Tutor. To which is prefixed, an Eſſay on the Uſes of the Mathematics, with Directions to aſſiſt the Learner in their Attainment. By Charles Butler, Teacher of the Mathematics at Cheam School.* 12mo. 282 pp. 4s. 6d. Staunton. 1799.

This Introduction compreſſes a conſiderable quantity of information within a ſmall ſpace. The ſtudent who ſhall take it up with any doubts reſpecting the utility of mathematical ſtudies, will do well to peruſe, with great attention, the Eſſay mentioned in the title-page, in which the opinions of the author, on that ſubject, are confirmed by citations from the moſt reſpectable authorities; from Locke, from Barrow, from Duncan, and others. Whether it will yet be ſufficient either to allure, or to inſtruct, thoſe who have not ſuch an appetite for knowledge, as the laſt tranſlator of Juvenal has exemplified in his account of himſelf, we will not undertake to pronounce. The deſign, however, is liberal, and purſued with diligence.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 57. *Mémoires ſur l'Egypte, publiés pendant les années 7, 8, et 9. Deux tomes.* Paris.

In the *ſecond* volume of theſe intereſting Memoirs, which has juſt appeared, we have, among other articles, a Report of Mr. Deſgenettes *ſur l'établiſſement d'une pharmacie centrale*; the ſequel of a Memoir, by Dolomieu, *ſur l'agriculture de la Baſſe-Egypte*; Obſervations, by the ſame, *ſur la géographie ancienne et la géographie phyſique de cette contrée*; a Memoir of Mr. Andréoſſi, *ſur les projets de canaux de navigation dans les terreins irréguliers*; chemical Obſervations by Mr. *Berthollet*, from which it reſults, that the atmoſpheric air is the ſame at

Paris as at Cairo; Zoological Memoirs by Mr. *Geoffroy*, to which is annexed, *L'analyſe de l'eau du Nil et de quelques eaux ſalées minérales*, by Mr. *Regnault*. He finds that the water of the Nile is extremely pure:

"Qualité précieuſe," ſays he, "non-ſeulement pour la préparation des alimens, mais encore pour les arts chimiques, où elle peut remplacer l'eau de pluie dont l'Egypte eſt privée, et l'eau diſtillée qui devient chère par la rareté des combuſtibles."

2. A *Report*, by Mr. Deſgenettes, *ſur le Moriſtan ou hôpital du Caire*, an eſtabliſhment richly endowed, but which the inſatiable avarice of the Beys had reduced to the moſt deplorable ſtate. Two ſmall courts, deſtined for maniacs, contained ſeven men and ſeven women.

"Les hommes," ſays the author, "m'ont paru froids et mélancoliques; un jeune homme ſeul eſt entré en fureur. Il rugiſſoit comme un lion; et par une tranſition preſque ſans nuance, il eſt rentré dans le calme, et un ſouris ſtupide eſt venu ſe placer ſur ſes lèvres. . . . . Une fille jeune et belle, qui étoit accroupie, le viſage et le reſte du corps preſque nus, a témoigné beaucoup de joie en me voyant entrer. Elle m'a ſalué à pluſieurs repriſes, en inclinant la tête, et croiſant ſur ſon ſein ſes mains chargées de chaines. Elle parloit avec une extrême vivacité; mais je n'ai compris que le mot *ſignor* ſouvent répété et qui eſt étranger à ſa langue. J'ai un ſoupçon vague qu'elle n'eſt pas inſenſée, et qu'ici comme ailleurs l'injuſtice des hommes a ſouvent plongé des êtres raiſonnables dans ces lieux de déſeſpoir."

The ſuſpicions of M. *D.* were well-founded, and ſhe was afterwards ſet at liberty.

3. The continuation of the *Extraits de la géographie d'*Abder-Rachyd el-Bakouy, *ſur la deſcription d'Egypte*, by Mr. *J. J. Marcel*, begun in the firſt volume. This extract treats of lower and middle Egypt. Mr. *M.* has added a great many explanatory notes, in which he likewiſe points out the errors of his author, in regard to the ancient hiſtory of the Greeks and Perſians.

4. A *Report*, by Mr. Deſgenettes, *ſur un plan d'organiſation d'un hoſpice civil au Caire.*

5. *La relation hiſtorique et géographique d'un voyage de Conſtantinople à Trebizonde, par mer, l'an 5 de la république, par Mr.* Beauchamps. In the courſe of this voyage, the author determined the poſition of many points ſituated on the Black Sea, for the purpoſe of acquiring an exact knowledge of the length of this Sea, from eaſt to weſt, which has been ſo long deſired by geographers. The recital of the difficulties which he had to ſurmount, in order to his obtaining from the Porte permiſſion to viſit theſe coaſts, of which it is extremely jealous, his remarks on the monuments, botany, uſages, &c. form agreeable epiſodes in the midſt of his aſtronomical calculations.

6. A *Memoir*, by Mr. Nouet, *ſur la poſition géographique du Caire et de pluſieurs points de la Baſſe-Egypte.* According to this Memoir, Cairo is, with regard to Paris, at 28° 58′ 0″ of longitude, and at 30° 3′ 20″ of northern latitude; Alexandria at 27° 35′ 0″ of longitude, and at 31° 13′ 5″ of northern latitude.

7. By the ſame, *Obſervations météorologiques, pour ſervir à l'hiſtoire phyſique et médicale de l'armée d'Orient.*

8. A

8. A *Report*, by the ſame, *ſur la correſpondance des ſtyles adoptés par différens peuples.*

9. By the ſame, *Obſervations Aſtronomiques*, made in Upper Egypt, *pour fixer la poſition de pluſieurs points, et déterminer la direction du Nil depuis Siène juſqu'au Caire.*

10. A *Memoir*, by Mr. Coſtaz, *ſur les ſables du déſert.* Theſe ſand-hills are formed near thickets or collections of ſhrubs, which grow in different parts of the deſert.

" Lorſqu'elles ſont formées, elles tendent ſans ceſſe à s'accroître, parce qu'elles préſentent de nouveaux abris où de nouveaux ſables ſe dépoſent. Variables non-ſeulement dans leur forme, mais encore dans leur poſition, elles ſont entraînées par un mouvement progreſſif . . . qui dépend de l'action des vents, et s'exécute par un mécaniſme dont pluſieurs fois j'ai eu le ſpectacle. Le vent, frappant contre la face de la montagne la plus expoſée au rumb d'où il arrive, enlève des grains de ſable, et les chaſſe juſqu'à ce qu'ils parviennent dans l'eſpace abrité qui exiſte au revers de la montagne; là ils tombent comme s'ils échappoient d'un tamis, et ils ſe diſpoſent ſuivant le talus qui convient à leur mobilité; d'autres ſables ſuccèdent et ſe placent ſur les premiers, de ſorte qu'à chaque inſtant le vent enlève une couche de ſable de l'une des faces de la montagne et la dépoſe ſur l'autre."

11. A *Notice annexée au plan d'Alexandrie*, preſented to the Inſtitute by Mr. *Lepère.*

12. By the ſame, *L'Extrait d'un Mémoire ſur le Méqyas du Raoudah.* The Méqyas is a pillar, of ſixteen cubits high, deſigned to meaſure the riſe of the waters of the Nile; and conſtructed by order of the Saracen Calif, Al-Mamoun, in the 211th year of the hegira, or the 833d of the Chriſtian era. This curious monument was ſunk in a pit, which it was neceſſary to clear, in order to know and eſtimate its dimenſions.

13. A *Mémoire ſur le canal d'Alexandrie*, by MM. *Lanchet* and *Chabrol.*

14. The *Fables de* Loqman, *ſurnommé le Sage*, an Arabic edition, accompanied with a French tranſlation, and preceded by a *Notice hiſtorique* of this fabuliſt, by Mr. *J. J. Marcel.* According to this editor, theſe Fables, " ſeules, avec celles de Bidpay peuvent porter le titre d'originales, les fables d'Eſope, un grand nombre de celles de Phèdre, et même de notre La Fontaine, n'en étant preſque que des traductions et des copies."

The anecdotes on the life of *Loqman* have been collected from a number of oriental writers; and many of them ſeem to have been tranſcribed from the life of *Eſop*, by *Planudes.* We ſhall cite only the following trait, which has never been attributed to any other than *Loqman.* He was a ſlave.

" Son maître lui ayant donné un jour à manger un melon amer ou coloquinte, il le mangea ſur le champ ſans témoigner de répugnance. Etonné de cet acte d'obéiſſance, ſon maître lui demanda comment il avoit pu manger un fruit auſſi déſagréable au goût. J'ai reçu ſi ſouvent de vous des douceurs, lui répondit Loqman, qu'il n'eſt pas étonnant que j'aie mangé le ſeul fruit amer que vous m'ayez préſenté en ma vie."

This

This volume is terminated by five memoirs, by MM. *Bruant*, *Savareſi*, *Renati*, *Barbès*, and *Deſgenettes*, on the maladies to which the army of the Eaſt was ſubject, and on the medical and phyſical topography of Damietta and Old-Cairo.

" L'Egyptien," ſays Mr. Barbès, in treating of this latter city, " eſt laborieux ſans être actif. Il ne manque pas d'adreſſe et de talent pour l'imitation; ſes facultés intellectuelles ne ſont pas exercées, et portent l'empreinte d'un gouvernement oppreſſif, et d'une religion ſuperſtitieuſe et intolérante. Enveloppé dans ſa longue robe bleue ou noire, la barbe longue, la tête entourée d'un gros turban, tantôt rouge, tantôt vert, et plus ſouvent blanc, il a généralement un aſpect impoſant et fier. Sa phyſionomie eſt prononcée, ſa taille avantageuſe, le corps muſculeux et bien deſſiné. Il a les yeux noirs et vifs, les dents blanches, une voix forte et ſonore. Il ſemble annoncer qu'il eſt dans un pays ſain, mais qui n'eſt pas libre. Il eſt rampant, aſtucieux, menteur et ſans courage. Les femmes ont les traits du viſage plus adoucis, mais ſans délicateſſe et ſans expreſſion. Leur corps eſt ſouple et pliant, les bras et les mains ſont bien arrondis et potelés. Leur démarche eſt agréable; mains elles ſont bien loin d'avoir les graces et les charmes de nos Européennes." *Eſp. d. Journ.*

ART. 58. *Figures d'* Homère, *deſſinées d'après l'antique, par* H. G. Tiſchbein, *directeur de l'Académie de peinture et de ſculpture de Naples*, &c. *avec les explications de* Chr. J. Heyne, *aſſocié étranger de l'Inſtitut national*, &c. Second *livraiſon.*

To amateurs of the arts, of *Homer*, and antiquity, the collection of Mr. *Tiſchbein* will become indiſpenſably neceſſary. The ſecond and third *livraiſon* have juſt appeared.

The ſecond *livraiſon*, which forms the firſt *cahier* of the *Odyſſey*, preſents, 1. *the head of Ulyſſes*, after a very fine buſt in marble, deſigned by *Tiſchbein*, and engraved by *Morghen*; 2. *Ulyſſes in the Iſle of Calypſo*, from a cameo; *Ulyſſes in the houſe of Autolycus*, from a painted vaſe; 4. *Ulyſſes wounded in the chaſe by a wild boar*, likewiſe from a vaſe; 5. *Ulyſſes recogniſed from his wound by Euriclea*, from an engraved ſtone; 6. *Ulyſſes and the Syrens*, after an Etruſcan ſarcophagus. This firſt *cahier* of monuments, relative to the *Odyſſey*, is accompanied with beautiful vignettes. The firſt, among others, offers a very fine view of the Iſland of Ithaca, deſigned by *Fauve* and *Hilair*, who accompanied the Count *de Choiſeul-Gouffier*, in his travels through Greece.

The plates in the third *livraiſon*, which form the ſecond *cahier* of the *Iliad*, are, 7. *the head of Diomede*, from a very fine marble buſt, belonging to the Clementine muſeum; 8. *Dolon ſurpriſed by Diomede and Ulyſſes*, from a gem; 9. *Diomede in the act of cutting off the head of Dolon*, from a ſuperb engraved cornelian; 10. *Diomede conſulting with Ulyſſes*, from an *empreinte*; 11. *Ulyſſes and Diomede*, from the ſame; 12. *a warrior leading two horſes.*

The text is beautifully printed; and the explanations continue to preſent juſt views, and ſuch as are uſeful for the underſtanding of *Homer*, of antiquity, and of the arts of deſign. The author of the German

German text, the celebrated *Heyne*, has had recourſe, in the numerous citations which appear throughout this work, to the excellent tranſlation by *Voſs* into that language. The editor of the French text, which we here notice, Mr. *Ch. Villers*, has not had the ſame advantage; but he has himſelf given a new tranſlation of all theſe paſſages with elegance and fidelity. *Ibid*, and *Magas. Encyclop.*

ART. 59. *Hiſtoire naturelle générale et particulière des plantes, ouvrage faiſant ſuite aux* Oeuvres de Leclerc de Buffon, *et partie du Cours complet d'Hiſtoire naturelle rédigé par* C. S. Sonnini; *par* C. F. Briſſeau Mirbel. Paris, An 10. 2 Voll. in 8vo. with Plates. Pr. 18 fr. and with coloured Plates, 24 fr.

This important work is divided into five books, preceded by two diſcourſes; in which the author explains the diſtinctive characters of the different natural kingdoms, and deſcribes the ſeveral parts of which plants are compoſed.

Mr. *Mirbel* is very far from imitating the dry and diſguſting manner by which the greater part of botaniſts have diſfigured this moſt brilliant and agreeable portion of Natural Hiſtory. Our readers will themſelves be enabled to form ſome judgment of his ſtyle from the following ſpecimen.

" Depuis le cèdre juſqu'à la mouſſe, que de nuances dans la grandeur, la force et l'aſpect! Le cèdre, enfant des montagnes, étendant ſes branches ſuperbes au-deſſus de tous les végétaux qui l'environnent, ſemble exercer une ſorte d'empire ſur eux. A ſes pieds naiſſent des races innombrables de végétaux, qui couvrent la terre d'une verdure toujours renaiſſante; les uns forment les forêts majeſtueuſes, dont la cime ſe balance dans les airs. . . . Les autres, plus humbles, ... s'abaiſſent enfin juſqu'à n'être plus que de ſimples gazons. . . . Mais il eſt des lieux que la nature a peuplés d'êtres deſſinés d'une main plus hardie. Là tout revêt un aſpect impoſant; les formes ſont plus grandes, les contraſtes plus marqués, les harmonies plus riches et plus variées. Promenons nos regards ſur cette zône immenſe. . . . où les feux du jour ne ſont jamais tempérés par la fraîcheur des nuits. . . C'eſt dans les lieux où l'homme ne peut exercer ſon empire que la nature conſerve ſa ſplendeur. Quel contraſte offrent nos plaines cultivées et les déſerts impoſans et terribles de l'Afrique ou de l'Amérique? Ce ne ſont plus ces campagnes que le travail a fertiliſées, ces forêts alignées, ces terres de toute part acceſſibles, ces rivières et ces fleuves maintenus dans leurs cours: c'eſt l'immenſe Amazone roulant ſes flots indomptés au ſein des ſavannes déſertes, ou peuplées de quadrupèdes redoutables et de reptiles plus dangereux encore. Les cycas, les palmiers preſſés les uns contre les autres s'élèvent en colonnes vers le ciel: les rottangs, les ſmilax, les pothos et cent autres lianes parties du fond des marais, entrelaçant leurs tiges ſouples et grimpantes, montent au ſommet des plus grands arbres, les couronnent de leurs fleurs et retombent ſur les rameaux inférieurs pour s'élever encore et retomber de nouveau. Tous les arbres étroitement unis forment un rempart impénétrable, et lorſque la hache du temps fait tombre ces géans ſéculaires les lianes ſuſpendues en voûte, protégent à leur tour

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les foibles rejetons des végétaux qui étayèrent leur enfance. Tel eſt l'impoſant ſpectacle que préſente la végétation dans ces lieux où l'art n'a point encore altéré la nature." *T. I. p.* 151—153. *De la tige.*"

GERMANY.

ART. 60. Αθηναιου Ναυκρατιτου Δειπνοσοφιστων—Athenæi *Naucratitæ Deipnoſophiſtæ . . . . . emendavit ac edidit* Joannes Schweighaeuſer. Tom. I. Argentorati, 1801. *Animadverſiones in Athenæum*, &c. &c. Tom. I.

In a Preface, replete with intereſting reſearches, Mr. *Schw.* informs his readers of whatever has been related by the ancients concerning his author, of the aids which he has himſelf had in this undertaking, and of what had been done by former editors of *Athenæus*. He confeſſes that the work appears to him to have been ill-conceived, and that this immenſe compilation, in which ſo many heterogeneous matters are heaped together, without any judgment or order, owes all its value to the loſs of the authors of whoſe works fragments are preſerved in it. It is not known who was the author of the abridgment, or at what time he lived; and it is without ſufficient ground that it has by ſome been attributed to *Hermolaus*, of Byzantium; but, whoever he may have been, the new editor thinks favourably of him.

Mr. *Schw.* then proceeds to ſpeak of the editions of the text of *Athenæus*; as of that of *Aldus*, the firſt of all, publiſhed at Venice, in 1441, in the title of which, the editor, *Muſurus*, boaſts of having corrected many thouſand faults in the text, and of having reduced the verſes, which he had found written in the form of proſe, to their proper meaſures; a further proof of the temerity of theſe firſt editors, who ought to be the more ſuſpected, in proportion as they were more learned. Mr. *Schw.* agrees with *Caſaubon*, that this edition is very inaccurate, and altogether unworthy of thoſe who had the care of it. At the ſame time, he acknowledges the erudition of *Muſurus*, who has certainly reſtored many paſſages that had been corrupted in the manuſcripts. The ſecond edition appeared at Baſil in 1535, which is little more than a re-impreſſion of that of Venice, with additional errors, though not ſo deſpicable, as it had been repreſented by *Caſaubon*, who has, however, too often followed it.

After theſe two editions, *Athenæus* was tranſlated, firſt by *Natalis Comes*, who ſupplied from MSS. conſiderable deficiencies in the 15th book; and afterwards, in 1583, much better by *Dalechamp*, to whom *Caſaubon* has, in the opinion of the preſent editor, not done juſtice. In the laſt place was publiſhed, in 1597, the edition of *Caſaubon*, the only one printed under his immediate inſpection; which was followed three years afterwards by his great Commentary, than which no work can be more generally known, or more frequently cited by the learned.

Mr. *Schw.* then gives an account of the aſſiſtance which he has received from thoſe writers who have not *ex profeſſo* treated of his author, but who have occaſionally corrected, or thrown light upon, different paſſages of the work.

What adds greatly to the value of this new edition is, that Mr. *Schw.* has collated for it two excellent MSS. one of which was almoſt forgotten,

gotten, while the other ſeems not to have been known till the preſent time. The former which, however, does not appear to be older than the middle of the 14th century, contains the whole of the Abridgment, with ſome inedited fragments; and the latter, which the editor believes to belong to the 10th century, and which was brought from Venice to Paris, he ſhows, from ſatisfactory proofs, to have been the original from which all the MSS. of *Athenæus*, that now exiſt, were drawn. He has likewiſe availed himſelf of the various readings collected from a MS. in the National Library, by the celebrated Mr. *Brunck*, and of ſome obſervations on the author, communicated by him; as alſo of others, by Mr. *Coray* and Mr. *Dutheil*.

The preſent volume compriſes the three firſt books, partly from the Abbreviator, and partly from *Athenæus* himſelf. The Commentary on the two firſt books only forms a ſeparate volume, and is chiefly employed in diſcuſſing the merit of the various readings, on which Mr. *Schw.* decides with the greateſt caution; as he likewiſe very rarely receives into the text the conjectures of *Caſaubon*, or of other critics, however probable they may appear: very great improvements have alſo been made in the Latin Tranſlation. *Magaſ. Encyclop.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a moſt candid and handſome Letter, from *Mr. Daniel Wakefield*, on the ſubject of the charge of plagiariſm, alledged againſt him in our laſt number, p. 358. In this Letter, he aſſures and convinces us, that the omiſſion of a due acknowledgment of the ſource from which that paſſage had been taken was perfectly unintentional and accidental. We are happy to make every proper acknowledgment for a writer of ſo much merit; and ſhall be very glad to hear further from him, at his leiſure, on the ſubject mentioned in the cloſe of his Letter.

We return our ſincere thanks to *J. P.* of Worceſter, for his obliging and learned communication, though the inſertion of it would not be compatible with the plan of our work. It has happened alſo, by ſome accident, that the Notes only have reached us, and not the Tranſlation itſelf. We are ready to return his kind Letters, on being informed where to ſend them.

Philalethes has favoured us with Strictures and Conjectures on the Explanations of the word Cherubim, which, though creditable to him for their ingenuity, ought to appear rather in a miſcellany, like the Gentleman's Magazine, than in a Review.

If the reſpectable Society to which *A. Z.* alludes had the ſmalleſt idea of ſuch a tendency in any of their proceedings as he attributes to them, they would, we doubt not, be as averſe to the proſecution, as we ſhould to the commendation, of

of them. But it ſtrikes us very differently, though we do not think it neceſſary to explain the reaſons for our opinion.

We acknowledge the repeated expreſſions of polite attention from *Mr. S. Butler*, the ſubject of whoſe laſt Letter ſhall receive a very early notice.

For an account of the *Negotiant Univerſel*, ſuch as we thought it expedient to give, *Mr. K.* may turn to our eighteenth volume.

Of *Spelling Books*, and ſuch very infantine introductions to literature, we do not think it neceſſary for us to be very particular in giving any opinion: which is now alſo the leſs neceſſary, as there is a reſpectable work, entitled *the Guardian of Education*, appropriated to the examination of the juvenile library. This anſwer, we truſt, will ſatisfy *Mr. Robinſon*, who might have made his obſervations without annexing invidious compariſons.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The extended edition of *Shakeſpeare*, from the papers of the late *Mr. Steevens*, and ſuperintended by *Mr. Reed*, is ſo far advanced at the preſs, that we underſtand it will be ready for publication early in the ſpring.

The ſecond edition of *Mr. Beloe's* tranſlation of *Herodotus* is gone to preſs.

Mr. William Gifford has made conſiderable progreſs towards a new edition of the works of *Maſſinger*.

The *Rev. Mr. Warton*, of *Blandford*, has agreed to undertake an edition of *Dryden's Poems*, founded on the papers of the late *Dr. Warton*, whoſe remarks, on a large part of Derrick's edition, had been for ſome time completed.

Mr. Warton alſo has it in contemplation, to publiſh a ſelection from the Correſpondence of his Father, and Uncle, with many of their contemporaries diſtinguiſhed, for literature and talents. They had been chiefly ſelected for the preſs by Dr. Warton himſelf.

The *Abbé Aubry* is printing an improved and greatly augmented edition of his *Oxonii Dux Poeticus*, which we formerly noticed with commendation.

We learn, with pleaſure, that our ſuggeſtion (vol. xviii. p. 56) reſpecting *Dr. Boyce's* Anthems, has not been totally ineffectual, and that two of them are to be publiſhed by *Mr. Aſhley* at Chriſtmas; the ſecond of which will contain the beautiful duett, beginning, "Here ſhall ſoft charity repair," in which Meſſrs. Harriſon and Bartleman have received ſo much applauſe.